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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,879.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Cotton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves Tuticorin	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Colombo	25
„ Vingorla	17	„ Galle	26
„ Goa	18	„ Negapatam	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Pondicherry	30
„ Mangalore	19		June
„ Cannanore	20	„ Madras	1
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Coconada	3
„ Calicut	21	„ Vizagapatam	4
„ Beypore	21	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Narrakal	22	„ Gopaulpore	5
„ Cochin	22	„ False Point	6
„ Allepy	22	Arrives at CALCUTTA	8

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSREH	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Guadur	13	„ Fao	28
„ Muscat	15	„ Bushire	29
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bahrein	29
„ Linga	19	„ Linga June	1
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ [illegible]	21	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	23	„ Guadur	6
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	24	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P. Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 23rd May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave about 23rd May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ITHURIEL, arrived from Glasgow and Falmouth, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, s.s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 3rd May 1874.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;

Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;

Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;

Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 Tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. Barratt, will LEAVE for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 18th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. VENETIA, (2,726 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 15th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

INDUS............ 3,478 TONS 500 H.P., on the 11th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA.......... 2,010 TONS 400 H.P., to sail in the last week in May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

STEAMER TO ZANZIBAR VIA ADEN.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched to Zanzibar via Aden, on FRIDAY, the 8th May 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AND COLABA.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Damodher Pandoorung Joobeledar, the three Lots of undermentioned :—

Lot 1.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known, under the name of Wapam Agieroo of two wheels, together with a bungalow and range of chawl, built standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 638, and 244 and contains by admeasurement 4 933 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the oart of Chundroo, on the west partly by the oart of Narayen Ramchunder, and partly by a passage, on the north partly by the oart of the late Elias de Charga, and partly by a passage, and on or towards the south by a public passage. The Bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 638, and the said chawl is assessed under No. 690.

Lot 2.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or oart of cocoanut and other trees growing thereon, called or known under the name of Wasleo Foolvirii of one-third wheel together with a range or chawl of buildings built and standing thereon, situate in the Mahim wood in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, which said land or oart is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 545 and contains by admeasurement 1813 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the oart of the late Cassinath Damodar, on the west and south by the oart of Babajee Borcker, and on the north by a public passage, and which said chawl of buildings is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 746.

Lot 3.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises, standing and built on the Fazendaree ground of Janardhun Ballajee Sett, situated at Old Women's Island Colewady, Colaba, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, the fazundaree ground contains by admeasurement 60 3-9 square yards and the dwelling-house and premises are bounded on the east by public passage, and the property of Bapoojee Ballajee Bhudgery, on the west by public passage, and the property of Thucker Doongersey Veney, on the north by the Hamalwady Lane, and on the south by the Eduljee Nowrojee Road, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 1st day of June 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, the very valuable property situate at Bhooleshwer, hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 1866.

The property is in description as follows :—

All that oart or piece of ground together with a large dwelling-house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises, all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwur road in the Bhooleshwur subdistrict, fronting the North side of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said oart or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117, containing by admeasurement 1410 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwur road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling-house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,

Attornies for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

Also, the Property of J. Cornwall, Esq.

A Grey Arab Riding Horse, 14-2, 5 years, good paces, goes in harness, Price Rs. 450. To be seen on giving an hours' notice to the Undersigned.

Also the Property of an Officer.

A pair of Bay Australian Mares, 15-3, one five years old, and the other eight, quiet in single and double harness, very fast, one is a first-rate Charger and each will carry a Lady well. The above to be seen by giving two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay :—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

Also,

One light English-built nearly new miniature Brougham, two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons, 2 Shigrams, also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 7th May 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property in Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, and in pursuance of the decree made by the Hight Court of Bombay on the 4th day of September 1873, in Suit No. 102 of 1872, wherein Bhugwandass Munmohundass, Tulsidass Munmohundass, Withuldass Bhugwandass and Dhurumdass Bhugwandass, are Plaintiffs, and Munmohundass Davidass and the said Cursetjee Maneckjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, are Defendants, the valuable landed property hereinafter firstly and secondly described in one lot, that is to say :—

Firstly—On MONDAY the 1st day of June 1874, all that piece of land, with messuage, or tenement (the lower portion of which is used as a stable) and other buildings thereon, situate and known as No. 18, Roopjee Dhunjee Lane, otherwise called Manoredass Roopjee Lane, within the sub-district of Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 223 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the premises hereinafter secondly described, on the west by the said Roopjee Dhunjee lane, on or towards the south by the property of Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, or towards the north by the public passage, and which said premises are numbered 600 in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

And secondly—On MONDAY the 8th day of June 1874, all that piece of land adjoining the said firstly described premises, together with the messuage or tenements (the lower part whereof is or formerly was used as a stable) and buildings standing thereon, being No. 1 Rampart Row east, within the subdistrict of Fort in Bombay, aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Rampart Row east aforesaid, on the west by the premises firstly hereinbefore described, on the north and south by property of the said Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, and which said premises are numbered 609 and 610 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. SHAPOORJEE and THAKURDASS, Attorneys for the said Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, at their Office, in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co,

Bombay, 7th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FRESH OIKMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex s.s. Ava.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Room, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom and walnut catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, assorted tart fruits (1 lb. tins) assorted jams, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Yarmouth bloaters, kippered herrings, green peas, Lancashire stewed and preserved mushrooms, Milton oysters, potted meat, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c.

Also, to close account to be sold without reserve.

100 Barrels each, containing 4 dozen quarts Jeffrey's Beer in first-rate condition.

8 Barrels each 110 lbs. fresh Ham.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

By order of the Committee of Adjustment sundry Personal Effects of the late Captain E. T. Warry, R.A., consisting of Regiment Dresses, Suits of blue Serge, Wearing Apparel, Blankets, Double-barrelled Gun in case, Bed material, Portmanteau and sundry other articles.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS, MACHINES, IRON WARE, &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Colaba Old Bonded Warehouse, Roofs and Woodworks of godowns, lowering machines, wooden boxes for storing goods, cast iron plates, dammer gutter, boards, about 500 cwt. loads of rabits, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, &c., at the Old Telegraph Office, Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the old Telegraph Office, the handsome household furniture, &c. of the late Mr. J. A. Mason, Engineer, the same comprising porcelain and glass ware, plated articles, blackwood dining table in 3 pieces, carved drawing-room pier, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy, folding, bed room, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, chiffoniers, teapoys, watnot, harmonium by Alexander Pere, American sewing machine, large size brass four-posts bedstead, wardrobe, chest of drawers, clothes press, velvet, pile table cover, hanging argand lamp, flower vases, single and double screens, pictures, hatstand, dispense and cookroom furniture, wearing apparel, &c. &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Harmonium, Pictures, Table Ornaments, Book, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th day of May, sale commencing at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at his Residence, No. 18, Marine Lines, the whole of the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, of Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod proceeding to England, the same comprising rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, platedware, such as dish covers, hot-water curry dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet, egg and breakfast frames, patent egg boiler, sodawater stands, table spoons and forks, waiters, table and chamber candlesticks, carved blackwood and mahogany furniture consisting of chiffoniers, pier, drawing-room, washing, dressing, writing and card tables, a set of blackwood dining table in 4 pieces for 8 persons, conversation and reclining couches, side-board, what-not, music stand, tea-poys, drawing-room and dining-room easy arm and without arm chairs, hat-stands, double-screens, ottoman, tea-caddy, a rosewood Harmonium by Sundy and Co. with 1 stopper, table and reading lamps, one or two light hanging argand lamps, single and double iron bedsteads, dressing and cheval glasses, a handsome brass rocking chair drawing room velvet carpet, table cover, flower vases, table ornaments, dispense and cook-room furniture, books &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 12th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited) at Tank Bunder :—

A quantity of Mill Sawn timber in well assorted lots suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

Also, 240 Tons Moulmein Teak Squares ex Magdala.

58 Tons Board and Scantlings ex Benefectress and John N. Cushing, in small convenient lots to suit the requirments of purchasers.

SALE of superior fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, John Moir and Sons, just landed ex S.S. Orchies.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms an invoice of Moir's fresh oilmanstores, consisting of 1 lb. tins marmalade, assorted jams, kippered herrings, herrings a la sardines, lobsters, carrots, green peas, mock turtle and oxtail soup, hotchpotch soup and bouili, Oxford, Cambridge, and Bologna sausages, salmon, French butter, Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese lucca oil, assorted tart fruits, potted tongue, chicken, ham, and tongue sausages, calf's foot jelly, minced venison collops, Aberdeen smoked sausages, onions, gooseberries in syrup, clams, Scotch hoggis engine, pearl coffee, walnut maccaroons, mixed Tunbridge combination, p cnic, Victoria vanilla, dessert Shrewsbury and royal dessert biscuits, assorted comfits, green peas gravy, mutton hams, superfine 1½, & 1 lb. mustards, pickled herrings and pork pomeloe marmalade, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 205 of 1873.

TARA BHUGA, BOYCHUND BHUGA, OODA BHUGA, HINDOO BHUGA, and VISSA MEGA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, carrying on business there in partnership under the Name and Firm of TARA BHUGA and COMPANY at No. 95, Thackoorwar Lane ....Plaintiffs.

v.

DWARKABHAI widow, and BHAI BHAWOO an infant, (by his Guardian *ad litem* Mr. LAWRENCE AUGUSTUS WATKINS, one of the Deputy Registrars of this Honourable Court of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at No. 31 Khuturali, the heirs and personal representatives of the late Bhawoo Damajee, deceased ......Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 20th day of April last, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the said Bhawoo Damajee, deceased. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon and numbered 31 by the Municipality of Bombay, and situate, lying and being and fronting on the eastern side of the 2nd Khuturali Lane, outside the Fort, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, in the city of Bombay aforesaid, and bounded on the east by the property of Damodhur Ballajee, on the west by the 2nd Khuterali Lane aforesaid, on the north by the property of Purshotum Narayen, and on the south by the property of Luxumon Krustnajee. It was ordered that the said Dwarkabhai personally, and the said Bhai Bhawoo as such heir and legal representative of Bhawoo Damajee, deceased, should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 698-11-1, for debt and interest, and that the said Defendant Bhai Bhawoo as such heir and legal representative as aforesaid should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 918-15-7, for debt and interest, and that the said Dwarkabhai personally and the said Bhai Bhawoo as such heir and representative as aforesaid should pay to the plaintiffs their costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of this Decree at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date of the said Decree until payment. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Bhawoo Damajee, deceased, in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th May 1874.

Mr. MANSUKLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI,

Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 558 of 1872.

JOHN MACFARLANE and RICHARD APPLETON ROBINSON SKIPSEY, attorneys of this Honourable Court, and carrying on business in Apollo Street, in the Island of Bombay, under the style of MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY ......Plaintiffs.

vs.

ASHABAI, widow of one Fuckeer Mahomed bin Bawakaka, AHMED BIN FUCKEER MAHOMED, ESSOOB BIN FUCKEER MAHOMED, and BABA BIN FUCKEER MAHOMED, sons of the said Fuckeer Mahomed, deceased, Mahomedan inhabitants, respectively residing in House No. 88, in New Cazee Street, in the Island of Bombay ....Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of immoveable property issued on the 17th day of March, last, in the above Suit) will be put up for Sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed defendants :—

To be sold in the Sheriff's Office.

On Monday the 8th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—Lot No. 1,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage and tenement standing thereon, situate at Dongree Joao Souza Molla, in the subdistrict of the Sub-Registrar of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 186, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the house of the late Fuckeer Mahomed bin Bawakaka, and on the south by the property of Bhija Custoorbhooj and Elias, on the east by a public passage leading to Koombarwada, on the west by the public road called Vurneegadee Road, formerly and now in the occupation of tenants. Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Doongree Joao Souza Molla, in the subdistrict of the Sub-Registrar of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 505, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the property of Succaram and Gungaram Sunto, on the south by the property of the said Fuckeer Mahomed bin Bawakaka, on the east by the public road called Vurnegandecha Rusta, on the west by the sweepers' passage formerly and now in the occupation of tenants. Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the message and tenements, situate at Cazee Syed Street, in the subdistrict of Sub Registrar of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 675, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the house of Kessowjee Naique, on the south by the property of Hajee Esmall Hajee Hubib, on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the public road called Cazee Syed Street, formerly and now in the occupation of tenants. Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with a broken chawl or range of buildings thereon, situate at Chumbharwarra, in the subdistrict of Sub Registrar of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and bounded as follows :—on the north by the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on the south by the temple of the mochees and by a chawl of Rahim Alladin, on the east by the sweepers' passage, and on the west by the property of Hurnath Roopa and Khoja Coonjee Heera, the said premises now being vacant and dilapidated. It was ordered that the said defendants should pay to the said plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,152-8-0 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 212-2-0 for costs, which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 2,364-10-0, and interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment. The above four Lots will be sold together or separately as may be desired by intending purchasers who are present at the time of sale.

The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. TAYLOR,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th May 1874.

Messrs. MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,

Plaintiffs, in person.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

Registered under Act X. of 1866, whereby the Liability of Shareholders is Limited to the Amount of their Shares.

SPECIALTY

NATIVE ASSURANCE.

On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.

[Preliminary Expenses will not exceed Rs. 1,000 while English Companies have spent as much as Rs. 5,00,000 ! ! and upwards.]

OFFICES :

8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CAPITAL..........Rs. 10,00,000.

In 5,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase. Amount to be called up and paid, Rs. 50 per share—Rs. 2,50,000.

Ninety per cent. of the Profits to be divided amongst the Assured.

First Division of Profits as at 31st December 1876, and future Divisions every three Years thereafter.

No Amalgamation or Transfer of Business Allowed.

Funds invested in Government Securities only.

Entire direction in India.

Economical Management.

Native Lives at European Rates.

Policy-holders can vote at Meetings.

Eighty per cent. of premiums paid may be Invested in Trust for Policy-holders.

Fixed Surrender Values.

Promissory Notes for each Payment.

Trustees.

[To be elected by Shareholders and Policy-holders.]

Directors.

RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.

PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.

JEHANGIER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.

ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Medical Adviser.

RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Auditors.

Policy-holders :—[To be elected by Policy-holders.]

Shareholders :—[To be elected by Share-holders.]

Manager and Actuary.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

PROSPECTUS.

The immediate object of this Company is to establish Native Assurance, thus affording to the Parsee and Hindoo Communities as well as Residents in India and the East the opportunity of insuring in a Company of their own, over whose Funds they have full control. The Profits instead of being absorbed by English Shareholders as has hitherto been the case revert to the Policy-holders and Shareholders in this country from whose payments they accrue.

In England as well as throughout the Continent of Europe and the United States of America, Life Assurance is now universally recognized as one of the leading features of social progress and civilization—one of the first of duties—one of the most important of obligations, and the maxim of Life Assurance is *entire safety* ; yet up to the present time the Natives of India and the Indian Public have been dependent upon the Agencies of English Companies (of which they know little and over which they have no control) for the transaction of this important branch of business, and the result has been in some cases the loss of the savings of a life-time which could never have occurred had the Companies been entirely under their own management.

That a Company, established in Bombay which will command confidence especially with the Native community, is urgently needed in India is obvious from the remarks which have appeared from time to time in the Public Journals here and in England. It will confer on Indian Residents a great and lasting boon and become a source of considerable profit to Shareholders. When the Shares of some of the English Insurance Companies are selling at so enormous a Premium as 7-300 per cent., another 450 per cent., and another 225 per cent. it shows what *legitimate* Profits can be *made by a purely Indian Office with equitable Rates*, also when the Indian business of a certain English Assurance Company was of such a remunerative character as to enable it to pay all claims and expenses and remit such large sums to England.

The Rates of Premium will be sufficient to cover all contingencies, but at the same time it is not desirable or expedient that they should be higher than is necessary, because the requirements of a high premium deter many from assuring and cause others to content themselves with Policies for smaller amounts than they would otherwise be able to afford.

Policy-holders with profits to the extent of Rs. 4,000 and upwards shall be entitled to vote at Meetings of the Company. *No other Company in India permits this*, which proves the desire for *sound* Management.

It is fully believed, looking to the remunerative character of Life business hitherto, that on adoption of this Scheme there will be laid the foundation of a great and Lucrative Company in which Parsees and Hindoos will have the chief interest.

Power is taken in the Articles of Association to commence business so soon as the Directors deem a sufficient amount of Capital is subscribed, it being well known that the largest and most successful Life Offices in the world are on the mutual principle.

Every description of Life Assurance business will be transacted, including Non-forfeiture Policies by Limited Number of payments and several entirely new and important features, specially adapted to the social requirements of Natives and Europeans in India. The forms for effecting Insurances will be simplified to the latest extent, and vexatious and unnecessary restriction abolished. There will also be a Pension Fund Branch to suit the requirements of individual cases.

A large amount of influential support has been already promised to the Company.

This will be the only Life Assurance Company in India combining Life Assurance and Pensions by which assurers may invest 80 per cent of Premiums paid by each Policy-holder in Government Securities in trust for him ; *whose rates are more equitable for India and England than those of any other Company in India*, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured, and the Security afforded by the nature of the Investments of the Company, which can be realized at any time, *is perfect.*

Application for Shares to be made on the undernoted Form. The Memorandum of Association of the Company, together with the Articles, may be inspected at the Offices of the Company, also Solicitor's and Bankers'.

Form of Application for Shares.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to your Bankers the sum of ———— Rupees, I request you to allot me ———— Rs. 200 Shares in the above-named Company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the Calls thereon, and to become a Member of the Company in respect thereof, subject to the provisions of "Act X. of 1866," and of the Articles of Association of the Company.

Name in full ————

Address in full ————

Profession or Description ————

Dated ———— 187 .

Usual Signature ————

The above Form, when filled up, is to be left with the Bankers, on payment of the Deposit.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of RUPEES 60 per SHARE will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 11th May 1874.

By Order of the Liquidators,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Manager.

Bombay, 5th May 1874.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5, Marine Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 2 P.M., for the purpose of passing the Final Accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the WINDING UP has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

By Order of the Liquidators,

ARDASEER COWASJEE MODY, Manager.

Bombay, 5th May 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and EFFECTS of the late SUKHARAM BIN CANOJEE TUKOJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

GUNPUTRAO BIN PANDUJI JAIKAR, the Guardian and next Friend of GIRJABAI (a minor), widow of the abovenamed deceased.—Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to this Honourable Court for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of May 1874.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,

Applicant's Proctor.

M. B. MADON & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PURE and FRESH DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PATENT MEDICINES of all varieties from the best London Manufacturers, always in stock, at 25 per cent. less than other respectable Druggists.

Terms—Cash.

Out-station Orders carefully and promptly executed.

	Rs. as
Homœopathic Medicine Chests of 48 phials of Pilulis or 60 of Tinctures, each	20 0
Self-working Magneto Electro-machine	45 0
Leather Medicine Chests, each	9 0

40, Baharkote, Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

RARE AND REAL ! ! !

BEST MOCHA COFFEE, JUST ARRIVED.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN.

A Four-seated open CARRIAGE, handsome and comfortable with a pair of well matched, fast trotting young Grey HORSES, with a set of plated mounted HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Price moderate to effect quick sale. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS' BEER, 4 dozen Quarts, Rs. 23.
8 „ Pints, 28.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

AN AUSTRALIAN BUGGY FOR SALE on account of Owner's departure, almost new, little used.—Apply H. TRAILL, Oriental Bank.

FOR SALE, a Tricord Cottage PIANO, by J. and J. Hopkinson, strong and sweet toned. To be seen at Mr. HOWELL'S, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, No. 44.

A BUGGY, HORSE and HARNESS FOR SALE, complete, at C. ELLIS & Co.'s Establishment, Byculla.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED

GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,

10. MEADOW STREET. BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H.M. the QUEEN, H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
„ „ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling (Star)	38	20
Good Sparkling	31½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle		39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel		34	18½
Moselle (Still)	Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock „	Johannisberger	42½	22½
„ „	Rudesheimer	27½	15½
„ „	Hochheimer	24½	14
„ „	Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel		27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
„ old pale	Yellow capsule	30
„ pale,	White capsule	27
„ pale,	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality.	„	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	„	22½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	„	22½
Geneva, in flasks	„	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

	per case
White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crème de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crème de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino	27½

LIQUEURS.	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

Terms :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz. :—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 6 Dozen Pints	Rs. 3 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 3 12 per Dozen.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A quorum not having been present at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Company, called for THURSDAY, the 30th April, Notice is hereby given, that the said MEETING stands ADJOURNED to THURSDAY next, the 7th of May at 3 o'clock, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Liquidator,

Alexandra Press Company.

Bombay, 2nd May 1874.

A 16' 0" PIT TO SINK.

TENDERS are invited for the SINKING of a 16' 0" CIRCULAR PIT.

1st Letting say 200 feet deep.

Engine power, Material, and Tools supplied by the Company, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Further particulars, specification, and all other information to be obtained on application to the

AGENT & MANAGER

of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co.,

Mohpanie Mines, Gadurwarra.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30.

SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

10, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

[illegible] of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible], SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING [illegible] always on hand.

[illegible] to, and the repairs of Saddlery, [illegible]

[illegible] should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE [illegible] in Bombay.

NOTICES.

INKSTANDS.

THE REGISTERED TREFOIL INKSTAND.

On a neat Circular Bronze Stand are supported three Bell-shaped Porcelain Ink Receivers, with lip for dipping, each of these moves vertically on a centre, and can be closed when not in use, so that the Ink may always be kept fresh and free from dust. The three Cups are for Red, Blue, and Black Ink, and are marked with their distinguishing colour. An elegant and convenient Inkstand for the Office or Library Table.

Net Cash Price—Five Rupees.

Handsome Cut Glass Inkstands, Square Cut Glass Inkstands with Hinge Top ; and Richly Fluted Cut Glass Inkstands, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6.

Rich Moulded Glass Inkstand, with Bronze Top ; the Excelsior Inkstand, for Red and Black Ink ; the Bankers' Cone Inkstand, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4.

INKSTANDS : EBONY AND WALNUT WOOD.

Walnut Standish, Glass Bottles, Rs. 18.

THE LIBRARY INKSTANDS,

with 3 Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 20.

In Oak or Walnut Wood, 2 Bottles, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 14.

In Oak or Walnut Wood, with Drawer, Rs. 14 to Rs. 24.

LIBRARY OR OFFICE INKSTANDS.

With two Cut Glass Bottles, in Walnut and Blackwood, Rs. 14.

With two Cut Glass Bottles, Walnut and Blackwood, handsomely shaped Stand, with Drawer, carved ebony handles, Rs. 20.

With two Cut Glass Bottles, Walnut and Black, with Glass Pen Tray and Drawer, Rs. 25.

GLASS "CLUMP" INKSTANDS,

with bronze hinge top.

2 in., 1 Re. ; 5½ in., 2 Rs. 8 As.

HEXAGON-SHAPE INKSTAND.

Moulded Glass, with bronze top, Rs. 2.

THE HYDRAULIC INKSTAND.

Ormolu and China, with pen rests, very pretty, Rs. 5.

TRAVELLING AND POCKET INKSTANDS,

IMPROVED PATENT SPRING INKSTANDS.

Morocco covered, a great improvement upon the ordinary construction, as it contains an inner lid, which effectually guards the contents of a trunk, desk, &c., from injury, in the event of the outer lid being accidentally opened. From Rs 1 to Rs. 5.

A large variety of Inkstands for the Office, Library, or Drawing Room Table, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 each.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE

WATCH,

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,

KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,

A CAPITAL WATCH

FOR

HARD WORK

OR

TRAVELLING.

Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

3, HORNBY ROW.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7th MAY.

POSITIVELY the LAST APPEARANCE OF THIS CELEBRATED TROUPE.

GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

DAVE CARSON,

On which occasion he will appear in his original character of

GRANDFATHER BEN,

WITH NEW LOCAL VERSIONS

Embracing Allusions to

THE LATE RIOTS,

TABOOT PROCESSIONS,

NATIVE MAGISTRATES,

THE POLICE,

OUR ARYAN BRETHREN,

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO BY REQUEST,

THE BOMBAY PALKEEWALLAHS,

AND HIS ORIGINAL LIVING PHOTOGRAPH,

THE BENGALEE BABOO,

AND FOR THE LAST TIME

THE WONDERFUL HANDCUFF,

BOX AND CABINET ILLUSION.

Mr. CARSON has much pleasure in stating that, for this occasion only,

Mr. R. JOHNSTONE,

Who has kindly volunteered his valuable services, will appear in his celebrated Chinese Impersonation, entitled,

CHIN-CHIN ! !

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock.—Trouble begins at 8-45.

REMEMBER ! THE LAST NIGHT ! !

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

WILL APPEAR

FOR A SHORT SEASON,

at the above Theatre, and produce the

LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES,

The Company having been considerably strengthened since they last appeared in Bombay.

OPENING NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 9th MAY.

W. B. GILBERT'S

GRAND MYTHOLOGICAL COMEDY OF

PYGMALION AND GALATEA,

The Company consists of the following LADIES and GENTLEMEN :—

Miss Carry George.	Mr. R. W. Lawrence.
Miss Florence Norman.	Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Miss Jennie Nye.	Mr. Charles Herberte.
Mrs. J. R. Taylor.	Mr. G. H. Leonard.
Miss E. Rogers.	Mr. T. Andrews.
Miss C. May.	Mr. J. Batson.
Miss E. Nelson.	

Mr. A. M. PEREIRA—Pianist.

Mr. F. COOKE—Machinist.

HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER,

SCENIC ARTIST AND AGENT,

To whom all business Communications must be addressed,

BYCULLA HOTEL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ......Rs. 5 UPPER CIRCLE ....Rs. 2
STALLS ....„ 3 PIT ....„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view.

Doors open at 8½ ; commence at 9.

SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 7th May 1874, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,

JOHN JARDINE,

Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay Civil Fund Office, 29th April 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, up to 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the work of removing portions of Rampart, Filling in Ditches, &c., in the Dockyard.

The Plan and Specifications of the works can be seen and other particulars learnt on application during Office hours.

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which will be supplied from this Office.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,

Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Office of Executive Engineer, Presidency,

Bombay, 4th May 1874.

NOTICE.—The following ANNUAL CONTRACTS for the year commencing on the 26th July will be sold by Public Auction in the Collector's Cacheri at Dhulia, on the 15th June 1874 :—

1. The Right of Selling Liquor in the Khandesh Collectorate and in the Dangs.
2. The Right of Selling Bhang and Ganja in the Khandesh Collectorate.
3. The Right to Collect Tolls in the Khandesh Collectorate.

The Tenders and conditions of Sale may be obtained on application to the Collector, who is prepared to consider a reasonable offer for the Farm of the Liquor Contract for the whole Collectorate.

J. MOORE,

Acting Collector, Khandesh.

30th April 1874.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the REPRESENTATIVES of the BOARD of HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS, they beg to give notice that the said Hamburg Underwriters, according to paras. 65-68 and paras. 127-140 of the

"CONDITIONS OF MARINE INSURANCE ESTABLISHED UPON THE BASIS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL MERCANTILE LAW IN 1867,"

are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Underwriters, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,

Representatives of the Board of Hamburg Underwriters.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

THE Undersigned being the Representatives of the

"Assecuranz Compagnie," Bremen,

"Assecuranz Compagnie, Oceanus," Bremen,

as well as of all other Marine Insurance Compagnies, in Bremen, they beg to give notice that the said Bremen Insurance Compagnies according to paras. 61-63 of the

"INSURANCE CONDITIONS OF THE BREMEN INSURANCE COMPAGNIES IN FORCE SINCE 1st JAN. 1864,"

are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Insurance Compagnies, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,

Representatives of the Bremen Insurance Compagnies.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

THE GREAT DECCAN DERBY SWEEP.

OPEN TO ALL INDIA.

Committee of Management :

COLONEL HACKETT.	COLONEL CLAY.
CAPTAIN DOBBS.	CAPTAIN TURNER.

Tickets, Government Rs. 10 each. Five per cent. to be deducted from the gross amount for the benefit of the Hyderabad (Moul-Ali) Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 will be divided among the Starters. After deducting expenses the balance will be divided as follows, viz.

Winners to take two-thirds.

Second horse one-quarter.

Third horse one twelfth.

Lottery will be drawn at the Public Rooms, Secunderabad, in the presence of the Stewards on the Monday before the Race. No application for Tickets received after twelve o'clock on that day.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Moul-Ali Races, Hyderabad.

Remittances to be made in Hoondies, Currency Notes, or Transfer Receipts. Address,

HON. SECRETARY,

Hyderabad Races, Public Rooms, Secunderabad.

Moul-Ali, 7th February 1874.

GREAT NORTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five (5) per cent. will be deducted to cover all Subscriptions and Charges.

Rs. (1,000) One Thousand will be divided among Starters.

The Winner to take Two-thirds.

The Second Horse One-quarter.

The Third Horse One-twelfth.

To close and be drawn at the Murree Club, Murree, on the 27th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

First [illegible] Notes will NOT be acknowledged.

Remittance[illegible] Pindee, Murree, Lahore, Lucknow, Madr[illegible], Calcutta, or Bombay, will be taken.

Applica[illegible]ittances to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Great Northern Derby Sweep,

RAWUL PINDEE.

[illegible] the 1st May to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Great Northern Derby Sweep,

Care of SECRETARY MURREE CLUB,

Murree.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market opened this morning quiet but unchanged with probable sales 12,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 4,000 bales against 6,000, and the exports to Great Britain 8,000 against 1,000 on the corresponding date last year. The figures for the four days of the current week are now—Receipts 13,000 against 24,000, Exports to Great Britain 30,000 against 17,000, for the same period in 1873. The stock of cotton at the ports has run down to 377,000 from 412,000 bales on Friday last, the result of the comparatively heavy exports. The private messages which have come to our knowledge give no additional information except that they generally advise a somewhat duller state of affairs in Manchester than Reuter reports, which is the more against cotton from the market depending so much as it does at present on the trade demand.

Consols are quoted this morning at 93¼ being a decline of ⅛, and Bar Silver at 58 13/16. This coupled with the withdrawal of £78,000 from the Bank of England for France, advised in yesterday's telegram, shows a somewhat less favourable tendency in the Money Market, but not of sufficient importance to warrant anticipations of a higher rate of discount.

MONEY and EXCHANGE.—The business in Sterling to-day has been very limited and a decline of fully ⅛ per cent. must be quoted at the close, say:—Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅝d.; Credits 6 months' sight 1s. 11 7/16d. per rupee. Even this reduction, however, has failed to bring any amount of paper into the market, and it daily becomes more evident that the pressure of bills is over for the season. No reduction has been made in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount at to-day's meeting, but money in the bazaar is more plentiful, and with the amount of specie now becoming available the position of the Exchange Banks must be improving. The uncertainty respecting Government requirements is still to some extent against the market, but the prevailing impression is that these are pretty well provided for; and if this be the case there seems nothing in present appearances to prevent a rapid return to lower rates of discount, and even extreme abundance of money as the end of the season approaches.

On Calcutta the transactions are small, and we may still quote demand Bank paper at ¼ and 60 days' sight at 3-8 per cent. discount. For *Government Paper* there is an increasing enquiry at current rates, say—Fours Rs. 102; Fours and a half Rs. 103; Fives and a half Rs. 107.

SHARES.—The market is very firm, and Bank of Bombays, which are in special request, are again higher. Land shares are unaltered. Press Companies show a hardening tendency. Spinning and Weaving shares are firmly held for fully yesterday's rates.

	Rs.
New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	450
National Bank of India	128
Colaba Land Company	1,360
Apollo Press Company	4,500
Bombay Press Company	950
Colaba Press Company	3,300
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,560
Alliance Spinning & W. Co.	2,885
Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,975
Manockjee Petit's	1,465
Oriental	4,050

COTTON.—There is little or no change to notice in the position of affairs, dealers with the prospect of reduced supplies before them continue to show great firmness, and exporters are unable to operate freely, present prices generally showing a loss of ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. on Liverpool currencies. To-day's rates are—Mowah and Bhownuggur Rs. 180 to Rs. 182, Dhollera and Wudwan Rs. 177 to Rs. 179, Akote full-pressed Rs. 193, Sawginned Dharwar Rs. 192, and Vingorla Rs. 175 per candy.

FREIGHTS.—For Sailing Ships the enquiry is fairly active at £3 to £3-2-6 for wooden and £3-5-0 to £3-7-6 for iron vessels. Steamers are quiet at £3 to £3-1-3 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS continue firm at previous values with only a moderate business passing from first hands. Yarns steady.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 2nd May 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,630	0	0
Merchandize	1,31,856	0	0
Earth Trains	1,146	0	0
Electric Telegraph	769	0	0
Total Rs.	1,85,401	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,618	0	0
Merchandize	1,08,971	0	0
Earth Trains	806	0	0
Electric Telegraph	797	0	0
Total Rs.	1,53,192	0	0
Increase Rs.	32,209	0	0

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 18th April.

	RECEIPTS. Rs.	a.	p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	271	3	0	113
Goods	1,710	0	0	183
Electric Telegraph	16	0	0	..
Total	1,997	3	0	Total 296

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Colombo, 1,259 tons, Captain J. McNabbe, sailed yesterday for London via Canal with a cargo of 1,407 bales cotton, and general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, 1,285 tons, Captain G. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez (April 24th) with English mail and the following cargo:—294 packages cottons, 1 box umbrellas, 6 boxes lamps, 3 boxes boats, 17 bales yarn, 3 boxes tobacco, and 156 packages specie.

THE s. s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 467 tons, Captain Geo. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Constantinople (April 3rd), calling at Jeddah, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with a cargo of 41 bundles specie, and one hundred and eight pilgrims as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. J. A. Shepherd.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. AVOCA, 1,006 tons, Captain A. Symons, arrived in harbour yesterday from China &c., with China Mail and the following passengers:—Dr. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. Monitree, Mr. Olivera, Mr. Patterson, and one deck passenger. She brought the following cargo:—3 boxes gold, 300 boxes firecrakers, 1 box tea, 2 boxes preserve, 551 packages cassia, 81 packages candles, 42 packages fans, 58 packages silk piece goods, 20 packages false pearls, 41 packages paper, 2 boxes indigo, 2 boxes glass beads, 2,190 packages sugar candy, 11 packages China ware, 56 boxes glass bangles, 406 boxes silk, 6 packages white copper, 1 package drum, 2 packages wheat, 5 boxes vermillion, 3 boxes sugar, 4 boxes cinnamon oil, 5 boxes cheroots, 18 boxes copper cash, 5 boxes gold leaves, 5 boxes specie, 1 box garrow wood, 16 boxes oil umbrellas, 21 packages copper leaves, 15 boxes aniseed, 75 packages gunny bags, 21 bales twist, and 12 packages sundries.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	S. J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Constantinople, Apl. 3
6	Delhi (s)	Lee	Suez, April 24.
	Avoca (s)	Symons	Hongkong, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Colombo (s)	McNabb	London.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hutton, to Liverpool.
Steamer Ithuriel, to Liverpool.

CALCUTT

May ARRIVALS.
2 China (s) ......Gardner......Hong-Kong April
Statesman (s)...Valiant......Hong-Kong April 12.
Carisbrooke (s).Scott......Saigon April 18.

May DEPARTURES.
2 Scotia (s)......

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March.
8 Parsee, ss, Harrison, from Newcastle.
Apl.3 Lebanon, ship, Shields, from Newcastle.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
15 Plantagenet, ship, Stepledon, from Cardiff.
16 Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
16 Chanticleer, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
16 Dupleix, ss, Monge, from Mauritius.
17 Mohuster, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
19 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Kotama.
20 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
20 Modeste, H. M.'s S., Thompson, from Plymouth.
22 Glendarroch, ss, Horner, from Sunderland.
22 Burmese, ss, Luck, from North Shields.
23 Indus, ss, Borratt, from Southampton.
24 Madura, ss, Smith, from London.
24 Sir John Lawrence, ss, Baldwin, from Jedda.
24 Life Brigade, ss, Gray, from Cardiff.
25 Lumley Castle, ss, Brown, from Akyab.
25 Ava, ss, Fleuriais, from Marseilles.
25 Khedive, ss, Stewart, from Calcutta.
25 Virginia Schillizzi, ss, Anderson, from Beypore.
25 Border Chieftain, ss, Bailey, from Bombay.
26 Madura, ss, Oldeman, from Batavia.
26 Dordogne, Fch. S. Ft., Zede, from Toulon.
27 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from Bombay.
27 Adelaide, ship, Arcus, from Liverpool.
28 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
28 Excelsior, ss, John Stone, from Bombay.
28 South Tyne, ss, Hallett, from Cardiff.
28 Eldorado, ss, Karr, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.
28 Lebanon, ship, Shields, to Bombay.
23 Mohuster, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
23 Glendarroch, ss, Horner, to Batavia.
23 Indus, ss, Borratt, to Bombay.
24 Calcutta, ss, Henderson, to Zanzibar.
25 Waterloo, ship, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
25 Chanticleer, ss, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
25 Modeste, H. M.'s S., Thomson, to Bombay.
25 Madura, ss, Smith, to Madras.
25 Sir John Lawrence, Baldwin, to Bombay.
25 Lumley Castle, ss, Brown, to Malta.
25 Ava, ss, Flariais, to China.
26 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, to Perim.
26 Khedive, ss, Stewart, to Suez.
26 Virginia Schillezzie, ss, Anderson, to London.
26 Border Chieftain, ss, Bailey, to London.
26 Madura, ss, Oldeman, to Amsterdam.
27 Dupleix, ss, Monge, to Mauritius.
27 Dordogne, Fch. S. Ft., Zede, to Bourbon.
28 Parsee, ss, Harrison, to Bombay.
28 Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Suez.
28 Excelsior, ss, John Stone, to Liverpool.
29 Eldorado, ss, Karr, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

April.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, to Bombay.
15 Plantagenet, ship, Stepledon, from Cardiff.
22 Burmese, ss, Luck, from North Shields.
24 Life Brigade, ss, Gray, from Cardiff.
27 Adelaide, ship, Arcus, from Liverpool.
28 Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Perim.
28 South Tyne, ss, Hallett, from Cardiff.

SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING LIST.

April.	HOMEWARD.	April.	OUTWARD.
12	Hindostan, ss, Southampton and London.	12	Toina, ss, Java.
12	City of Oxford, ss, London.	13	Hutton, ss, Bombay.
12	Coromandel, ss, London.	13	Burmese, ss, Bombay.
13	Dido, ss, Trieste.	14	Glandaroch, ss, Batavia.
13	Redewater, ss, Havre.	15	Dordogne Transport, Reunion.
13	Goldon Horn, ss, Marseilles.	16	Tanjore, ss, Calcutta.
13	European, ss, Liverpool.	16	Life Brigade, ss, Aden.
14	Quarta, ss, Hamburg.	16	Amsterdam, Batavia.
14	Yeddo, ss, Liverpool.	17	Arratoon Apcar, ss, Calcutta
15	Holland, ss, Amsterdam.	17	Indus, ss, Bombay.
15	Persia, ss, Genoa.	18	Pluades, ss, Madras.
16	Patrochus, ss, London.	18	Pluades, ss, Calcutta.
16	Matthew Cay, ss, Gibraltar.	19	Sultan, ss, Jeddah.
16	Bewich, ss, Gibraltar for orders.	19	Itheriel, ss, Bombay.
18	Peshawur, ss, Southampton.	19	Japan, ss, Calcutta.
18	Ocean Queen, ss, Marseilles.	19	Sarpidon, ss, China.
18	City of Cartage, ss, London.	20	Ava, ss, Shanghai.
18	Trafalgar, ss, Havre.		
19	Arthur, ss, Genoa.		
19	Seica, ss, Falmouth.		
19	Einaldo, ship, Plymouth.		

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 15 casks glassware and 1 case hardware, Muncherjee Pallonjee.
Riga s, 7 cases plate glass, Abdoolabhoy Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON

Pembrokeshire 86 casks stout, M and E Bazonjee; 16 cases porter, 4 cases cheese, 3 cases bacon, and 2 cases ham, Palonjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons; 15 cases matches, Ebramjee Noorbhoy; 10 cases biscuits, Eduljee Cursetjee; 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Mahomedally; 27 boxes bar soap, Mahomedally Budroodin.
Orches s, 21 cases tobacco, Goolamally Surafally.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 85 cases brandy, The L A and A Co.
Arabia s, 50 cases cognac, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—6TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persian Empire, 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Bride of Lorne, 403 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Mabel, 108 bales cotton, Thavermull Tejbhandass; 121 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass, 500 bales cotton, Soorderdass Mooljee.
Sewernake, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Ludha.
Wm. Lindsay, 500 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 1,800 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 650 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 250 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 300 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. Maneckjee & Co.
Orches s, 4 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 64 bales cotton, T. R. Roopjee Mody; 38 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, D. Purshotum; 64 bales cotton, Megjee Shamjee & Co.; 400 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Cerdic s, 200 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 193 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 15 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 100 bales cotton, A. Trading & Co.; 220 bales cotton, S Khooshalchund; 150 bales cotton, W. Poonsey; 121 bales cotton, K. Purmanund; 6 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Midlothian s, 48 bales wool, Tilloomull Chimondass; 42 bales wool, Heeralall Ramgopall; 25 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.; 55 bales cotton, Moroodhur Roognath; 100 bales cotton, R. Varjeewan; 129 bales cotton, Khuttow Muckunjee; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 20 tons old iron, N. Ragoram & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 6 tons bones, C. H. Taylor.
Wimbledon s, 191 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 200 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.; 50 bales wool, Nursey Vithuldas; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Itheriel s, 93 cwts coir yarn and 194½ cwts nuxvomica, Khetsey Dhurumsey; 250 bales cotton, Dayall Jairam; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 550 cwts gall, L. Ebram.
Hutton s, 2,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, C. Munjee; 676 bags linseed, M. Tricumjee; 1,000 bales cotton, and 1,600 bags linseed, Knoop & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.; 20 bags myrabollams, Remington & Co.; 335 bags linseed, Mooljee Tricumjee.
Riga s, 40 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsey.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo s, 69 bundles deer horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Indus s, 6 cases fishmaws, Gowabhoy Somjee; 13 cases fishmaws, Lalljee Hemraz; 34 cases mother of pearl shells, Khulfan Abdoola; 75 pieces E. teeth, Hajee Ebrum Fucker Mahomed; 71 cases gum, Allana Munjee & Co; 1 case M. of P. shells, H. Abdoola; 234 packages silk, P. & O. Co.; 150 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 54 cases olibanum, and 12 cases heerabole, D. Dossa.

FOR GENOA.

Blythwood s, 6 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Harold, 500 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company.

FOR PORT SAID.

Head Quarter s, 100 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Blythwood s, 500 bags wheat, Alsen Riobe & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Indus s, 14 bales silk, P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Indus s, 36 bales tobacco, P. & O. Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Indus s, 7 boxes chinaware and 1 box silk, P. & O. Co.

FOR BRINDISI.

Indus s, 12 cases silk, P. & O. Co.

FOR LYONS.

Indus s, 16 bales silk, P. & O. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indus s, 105 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 500 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
City of Delhi, 45 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.; 460 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.
Pembrokeshire, 1,050 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried; 110 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Trincomallee, 5th May, 12-25 p.m.—H. M. The s sailed for Seychelles on 2nd instant.
Galle, 6th May, 11-28 a.m.—Mail Steamer Nubia from Bombay arrived.
Galle, 6th May, 4-30 p.m.—French Mail Steamer Anadyr from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 6th May, 4 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 84.
CARWAR, 6th May, 5-40 P. M.—Thermometer 84, barometer 29-75.
MANGALORE, 6th May, 10-10 A. M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, west, north-west, thermometer 86, barometer 29-75.
TUTICORIN, 6th May, 5 P. M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 86, barometer 29-64
VINGORLA, 6th May, 5-55 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly high, thermometer 92.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

OFFICE—6th MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 6th May, 12-41 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.
Via Suez, 6th May, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 6th May, 12-27 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 38 minutes.
Via Suez, 5th May, 9-00 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 38 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 5th May, 8-20 P.M. Time in transit, 17 hours 57 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 5th May, 7-50 P.M. Time in transit, 20 hours 28 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th May to 8 P.M. of the 6th May is as follows:—

	Max.		Mni.	
From Calcutta	1	6	0	4
,, Kurrachee	0	30	0	2
,, Madras	0	22	0	13

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN H. M. BURGESS, R. A., has been confirmed in the grade of 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance.

STAFF VETERINARY Surgeon A. J. Poett has been allowed furlough to Europe, for two years on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN H. N. REEVES, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe, for two years on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN S. J. WAUDBY Staff Corps, Adjutant 19th Regiment N. I. has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in July next.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR C. H. BROWNLOW, K. C. B., (A. D. C. to the Queen) Commanding at Rawul Pindee, has been allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months.

COLONEL BEVILLE, C. B., Staff Corps, Commandant 27th (or 1st Belooch) Regiment, N. L. I., has been granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months from date of departure for the current month.

Two clasps will perhaps be given with the Ashantee war medal, one bearing the word "Amoaful," and the other "Coomassie." The medal ribbon will be black and yellow, striped. The medal will not be ready for distribution for some time.

IT is the general belief that Captain Sartorius will receive the Victoria Cross. That the reward has been earned no one will deny. The *Times* correspondent, in reviewing the incidents of the recent campaign, speaks of Captain Sartorius's march as "the *chef d'œuvre* of the war." In this view the whole Service coincides. No more plucky deed was ever performed by a British soldier. There are hundreds of men who would volunteer for a forlorn hope in the heat of a battle, but who would think twice before attempting to perform the feat accomplished by Captain Sartorious.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

AT a General Court Martial Assembled at Allahabad on the 11th March, Private George Hiley, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, was charged with having been drunk and deserting his post when on sentry at Benares, on the 4th February last; with insubordination and the use of threatening language to his superior officer Corporal Harrison in refusing to surrender himself a prisoner when called upon to do so and threatening to blow his brains out; further with having discharged his rifle, loaded with ball ammunition, in the direction of an escort advancing to confine him, thereby endangering life, and with having wilfully broken a pane of glass when a prisoner in the guard room. The Court sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years penal servitude and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the value of three rounds of service ammunition and the broken pane of glass and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief remarks:—The prisoner has been found guilty of having been drunk on duty, of deserting his post when sentry, of disobeying, with threats of violence, the lawful commands of his superiors, and of firing at the escort sent to apprehend him. For these crimes the court have awarded fifteen years' penal servitude. I have confirmed the sentence, it being inexpedient to return it for revision; but I cannot approve of it. The Court have not fully appreciated the prisoner's crime. The use of his weapons by a soldier, to resist lawful authority, is the worst form of insubordination. Whether the action causes loss of life, or only endangers it, the intention is the same, and merits the severest punishment that the court can award. The ceremony of drumming out is dispensed with.

ARRIVALS—May 3.

Dickson, Lieutenant 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Gilson, Lieutenant 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

MAY 6.

Griffiths, Band Master, Bengal 2-1st Foot, to join, from England.
Cruickshank, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, to join, from England.
Young, Major, Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Blowers, Captain, 10th Regiment N. L. I. to join, from England.

DEPARTURES—May 6.

Graham, Quarter Master, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Khundalla

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th April 1874.

Attention is directed to the undermentioned Horse Guards' General Orders, dated the 1st March 1874:—

G O 16, Recruiting Height and chest measurement of recruits (gunners) for Royal Artillery.

G O 13, Schoolmasters Transfer of soldiers to the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, for the purpose of qualifying as Army Schoolmasters.

The particular attention of all general and staff officers, and officers of the British service, is drawn to Horse Guards' G O 19, dated 1st March 1874, promulgating a revised edition of the Queen's Regulations and orders for the Army.

A distribution will be made to, the staff and to regimental commanding officers in this command, similar to that notified in Horse Guards' G O 20 of 1874; but requisitions need not be sent to the Adjutant General, as the supply will be issued so soon as it is received.

Officers of British regiments will observe, that by the last paragraph of Horse Guards' G O 20 of 1874, they are expected to provide themselves with the pocket edition.

In continuation of G O C C dated the 20th April 1874, p 161, and under instructions from Government, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed at the public expense to the stations noted above their names, and report themselves to the chief civil authority, for duty in connection with the famine relief operations:—

To Allahabad.

Capt J G Macleod, Gl List, Infy, attached to the 37th N I, Lieut H A Rigg, R A.

To Chota Nagpore.

Capt B H Preston, M S C, Qr Mr 33rd Madras N I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Oude Division order, dated the 14th April 1874, directing Surgn Maj R F Hutchinson, M D, 6th N I, to assume medical charge of the 19 h Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties.

Presidency District order, dated the 30th March 1874, directing Surgn A S Lethbridge, M D, to proceed in medical charge of convicts to Port Blair.

Dated the 31st March 1874, directing Surgn F J Twohy, M D, to proceed to Rawul Pindee and report himself for orders to the Depy Surgn Genl, Indian Medical service, of the circle.

Bareilly Brigade order, dated the 3rd April 1874, appointing Captain C H Sanford, 2nd Batn 1st Foot, to act as Station Staff Officer, during the absence of the Bgde Maj on inspection duty with the Bgdr Genl.

17th Foot, (1st Batn) Regimental order, dated the 16th April 1874 appointing Lieut G L Field to act as Interpreter, during the absence on general leave of Lieut W W Clarke.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 15th April 1874, appointing Lieut C H V Garbett, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut G T Morris, on furlough.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 15th April 1874, appointing Capt C A Carthew, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt G C Ross, proceeding on general leave.

12th N I—Regimental order, dated the 16th April 1874, appointing Lieut A F Barrow, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt A Oldham, proceeded on general leave.

28th N I—Regimental order, dated the 14th March 1874, appointing Capt F R A B Constable, offg 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut F A S D'Acosta de St. Laurent, on furlough.

31st N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th April 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on general leave of Col H M Wilson, Comdt:—

Col E G Langmore, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj H L C Bernard, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt F Tweddell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

34th N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th April 1874, making the following appointments, on the departure on sick leave of Col R P Anderson, Comdt:—

Maj G J Pasley, officiating 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt C S Pratt, Adjt and offg Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as Adjt.

Capt J G M Del Bian, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

36th N I—Regimental order, dated the 13th April 1874, appointing Lieut C A Coles, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut E H Wilson, Qrmr, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the 15th idem.

37th N I—Regimental order, dated the 11th March 1874, making the following appointments, consequent on the transfer of Brev Col C F G Lamb, 2nd in Command and offg Comt, to the command of the 11th N I.

Lieut Col A A Bruce 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt F A Montriou, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Adjutant.

Capt F R A B Constable, offg 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut W Hailes, 1st Wing Subaltern, to continue to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 13th March 1874, making the following appointment:—

Lieut W Hailes, 1st Wing Subaltern and offg Qrmr, to officiate also as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 13th April 1874, making the following appointments, vice Capt F A Montriou, Wing Officer, offg as 2nd in Command:—

Lieut Sir C H Leslie, Bart., Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut J Corse-Scott, Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

General Staff—Lieut Col N E Boileau, (S C, Depy Judge Adv Rawul Pindee Division,) to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Major C J McMahon, (No. 2 Baty, 23rd Bgde) to Australia, for six months from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot, (1st Batn)—Lieut J S Collins, to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

25th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Lieut and Adjt F Welch, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot,—Lieut L Wyatt, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

73rd Foot—Lieut J C Ross, to remain in England, pending retirement from the service.

Staff Corps—Col R P Anderson, (Comdt 34th N I,) to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

Maj W Batty, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving station, to appear before a medical board.

Capt. E. Stedman, (Adjt 24th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Capt W A Lawrence, (offg 3rd Squadron Officer 1st Bengal Cavalry,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of quitting regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

General List Infantry—Capt C H Forster, (attached to 20th N I,) to Calcutta and Deyrah, from date of leaving regt to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Late 48th N I—Maj E B Ward, (doing general duty at Allahabad,) to Simla, from the 1st June to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surg Maj H Titterton, M. D., (in medical charge 26th Foot,) to Mussoorie, from 15th April to the 15th Oct on medical certificate.

Lieut Col J T Watson, B S C, doing duty at Sealkote, is permitted to visit Cashmere on the leave granted to him dated 2nd April 1874.

Lieut C H Hamilton, D Baty 11th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed from Benares to Mhow, to join E Baty C Bgde R H A.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindoostance on the 6th April 1874:—

Sub-Lieut S C F Peile, 109th Foot, and Private M Harvey, 109th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 23rd April 1874, directing Surgn R Moodie, M B, to proceed to Cawnpore for duty with the 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Presidency District order, dated the 20th April 1874, directing Surgn F. C. Ghose, doing duty 37th N I, to proceed to Rajshahye, and assume medical charge of that station until the arrival of Surgn R H Curran.

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 21st Feby 1874, attaching Capt W G Maitland, B S C, to the 44th N I, for duty on his return from civil employ.

Meerut Brigade order, dated the 17th April 1874, directing Surg A B Seaman to do duty with the 4th Bengal Cavalry, until further orders.

Dated the 17th April 1874, appointing Surgn E Palmer to the medical charge of the 5th N I, until further orders.

Shahjehanpore Station order, dated the 14th March 1874, directing Surgn Maj J H Loch, M D, Civil Surgeon, to assume medical charge of the left wing 45th N I, in addition to his other duties.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated the 18th April 1874, directing Col W H Lowther, Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the station, during the absence of Bgdr Genl J Mc N Walter, C B, on inspection duty, with effect from the 20th idem.

36th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 6th March 1874, appointing Lieut and Local Capt T M Maxwell to act as Adjt, vice Lieut and Adjt W A Small, proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

92nd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 20th April 1874, appointing Lieut M C Cooke-Collis to act as Interpreter, vice Lieut C W H Douglas proceeded on general leave, with effect from the 15th idem.

11th N I—Regimental order dated the 15th April 1874 appointing Capt A J Stead 1st Wing Subaltern and offg Qrmr to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties vice Maj C M Bushby, proceeded on general leave.

15th N I—Regiment order, dated the 15th April 1874 making the following appointments consequent on the departure on general leave of Col G H Tomson 2nd in Command:—

Major G. R Hennessy, wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in command.

Cap D W Inglish, attached to officiate as Wing Officer

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff—Col W M Cafe, V C, (Bengal Infantry, Asst Adjt Genl Sirhind Division,) to Simla, from the 16th April to the 16th Oct, on medical certificate

Brigade Staff—Bgdr Genl M A S Biddulph, C B, RA, Comdg Sealkote Brigade,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical Board.

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj M M FitzGerald, (A Baty C Bgde,) to Simla, from the 20th April to the 20th Oct, on medical certificate.

Maj B L Gordon, (B Baty F Bgde,) to Murree and Cashmer, from the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Maj W R Craster, (No 5 Baty 23rd Bgde,) to Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj W Manderson, (F Baty 19th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot, (2nd Batn,)—Sub-Lieut G H Robinson, to Murree, from the 20th April to the 19th June, on medical certificate.

54th Foot—Maj (Local Lieut Col) E T Shiffner, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut H Paterson (Adjt 23rd Pioneers) to Bombay for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut R N Harrington, (Qrmr 29th P N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj R H Perkins, (in medical charge 5th N I,) to Mahableshwur, Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, from the 20th April to the 20th Nov, on medical certificate.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
- Introduction.
- Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
- The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
- Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
- Opinions of the Press.
- The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LAUDER—At 4, Belgrave-street, Glasgow, Thomas Lauder, Commission Agent (and late of the Bombay Metal Mart.)—Friend's will please accept of this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STONEY—May 1st, at Dehree, Shahabad, the wife of J. Butler Stoney, Esq., M. I. C. E. I., Executive Engineer, Soane Canals, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—MITCHELL—April 30th, at Saint John's Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. J. F. Scobell, M. J. W. Jackson, to Cara, eldest daughter of the late M. J. F. Mitchell, of Woolwich.

STIVEN—BROOKS—May 2nd, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Reverend Archdeacon Gorton, assisted by the Reverend Williams, James Stiven, to Ann Abbott, eldest daughter of B. Brooks.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1874.

WE are glad to see that the Bombay Government has at last frankly and fully condemned the principle that would suppress religious freedom in India and make British authority subservient to the whims of any set of discontented fanatics who might choose to say or hint that unless they had their own way they would create disturbances. It would appear that shortly after Mr. Gibbons' concession to the Kurrachee Mahomedans Colonel Lambert reversed the City Magistrate's decision and then wrote to Sir William Merewether to explain the course which he had taken. The Chief Commissioner at once replied to Colonel Lambert that his treatment of Mr. Gibbons' decision had his entire approval, and further he offered him his best thanks for the "very sensible and firm manner" in which he had disposed of the case. Sir William Merewether condemned Mr. Gibbons' course as very injudicious, and we suppose that Mr. Gibbons has had an opportunity of perusing the remarks with which Sir William Merewether accompanied his condemnation. If he has not, they are these:—"Knowing "Mr. Gibbons to be a very painstaking and well "informed Magistrate, I should certainly have "expected he would have had no difficulty in "seeing what was required of him on such an "occasion. It should have been clear to him that, "no matter what may have happened, no members "of a community have any right, nor can they "be allowed for a moment, to give vent to angry "feelings in such a manner as is likely to produce "a breach of the peace; that the law would give "due reparation for any grievance they might "have been subjected to, and they could always "appeal to the law. It was his duty not merely "to clearly inform the people of this, but also "that he was ready and determined to administer "the law. Had he done this the display of "feeling would have ceased. Mistakingly, "however, he rather fomented the discontent "and encouraged the display of it by "showing publicly that he in a manner coincided "with them, when he sent a note by a public "officer requesting that the sale of the so-called "obnoxious tract should be immediately put a "stop to. I can only express my entire disapproval of this action." In these sentiments there is, we are thankful to say, no uncertain sound. Sir William Merewether, in a long letter to the Bombay Government, details the circumstances which led to Colonel Lambert's action in overturning Mr. Gibbons' order that the sale of the Christian tract objected to by the Mahomedans should be stopped. These particulars our readers are already familiar with. The most important fact, however, connected with the Kurrachee episode is that the Government of Bombay are as decided as Sir William Merewether in their condemnation of the weak and highly injudicious proceedings of Mr. Gibbons. The following resolution will meet with entire general approval, and we personally are glad to notice that Government, uninfluenced by private prejudices in favour of proceedings of a similar nature which took place in Bombay, and which practically had the approval of Sir Philip Wodehouse, have at last resolved to undo the political blunder which commenced with Mr. Souter, and culminated, for the present at least, with Mr. Gibbons:—

RESOLUTION.—The Commissioner in Sind should be informed that Government concur with him in considering the conduct of the City Magistrate, Mr. Gibbons, in this matter to have been very injudicious. The action of that officer in desiring the Reverend Mr. Sheldon "to put an immediate stop" to the sale of a comparatively inoffensive religious tract was extremely indiscreet, and was eminently calculated to strengthen in the minds of the Mahomedans on whose petition he took this step the impression that they had a real and substantial grievance and that the publication and sale of this pamphlet was an insult to their creed. Government entirely approve of the action adopted by Colonel Lambert.

This resolution indicates, we hope, an imperial policy which is wholly above the desire to shield a favourite "very good fellow," a servant of Government, at the expense of justice and the public interests. But it is necessary to remark that poor Mr. Gibbons is, unlike Mr. Souter, a man without friends or interest at head-quarters, and that it is an easy matter for the Bombay Government to vindicate the principle of free discussion at his cost. To condemn Mr. Souter, of course, requires more courage. "That in the Captain's but a choleric word, which in the soldier is flat blasphemy." We suppose that the present resolution reflects the views of the Government of India, which in turn must be those of the Secretary of State for India; and the next news we hear from England about the Bombay riots will probably tell us of the condemnation of Mr. Souter's conduct in suppressing Jalbhoy the Parsee's publication. It would be manifestly unfair to visit all the censure upon Mr. Gibbons, and allow to escape scot-free a gentleman whose proceedings were analogous with those for which Mr. Gibbons stands condemned. It is something gained, however, to have got the Government of Bombay practically to confess, by comparing Kurrachee events with Bombay events, that the present Commissioner of Police is not so free of blame for the late riots as Sir Philip Wodehouse *et hoc genus omne* have so strenuously endeavoured to suggest.

LIVINGSTONE now sleeps in Westminster Abbey among other men who have deserved well of their country. It is questionable whether any man whose remains are laid within that venerable edifice has been voted a resting-place there with greater unanimity than Dr. Livingstone. His admirable character has been universally recognised, and we doubt not that it was with very sincere grief that his remains were followed to the Abbey by thousands of his countrymen. Amid his ceaseless wanderings, far from the communion of men speaking his own language, the idea seems at one time to have taken hold of him that England had forsaken him and was less careful of his interests than America, who had sent Stanley to search for him and find him. But, if ever this was the case, the great old man was mistaken, for England never ceased to be warmly interested in his career. Though Stanley discovered him, yet the credit of that discovery was due less to the general interest of America in his welfare than to the happy result of a newspaper speculation. England was not so fortunate as to be the means of reaching her favourite traveller when he seemed to have yielded to some extent to a feeling of despondency—a feeling not unnatural considering that he was in straits, that he was growing old and less able to deliver himself from the dangers of the African solitudes than he was when a younger man, and that very possibly his weary body made his mind weary also, so that he longed to return to his native country while yet he saw no hope of his longings being satisfied. But nevertheless England never forgot him, and it would have cheered Livingstone in his loneliness if he could only have known the popular feeling about him, and how every scrap of news concerning him directly or indirectly was discussed and rediscussed by the public. The scene enacted at Southampton the other day, when the Malwa, which took Livingstone's body from Aden, was sighted, was but another symptom of the general interest which Englishmen never failed to take in him. The moment the vessel was signalled the event was telegraphed to every corner of the United Kingdom, and shortly afterwards the body was carried on shore amid considerable ceremonial, in which several distinguished members of the Royal Geographical Society took part.

From time to time public interest in Livingstone's career has been roused by news about his progress in Africa, and rumours of his death have proved sufficient to agitate the nation; but we daresay no document concerning him will be read with more attention than the letter about his last hours which Sir Bartle Frere has received from Mr. Holmwood, of the Consulate, Zanzibar, and which was read at the Geographical Society a few days before the last mail left. There is something exceedingly painful in the account which it gives of Livingstone's death—something which vividly calls up before the fancy the self-sacrificing missionary's sufferings far from home or from any companions but his servants. Even when he was ill, a short time before his death, his undaunted spirit was put to the test by rude savages who had no sympathy with his mission. To enable him to cross Lake Bemba he had to frighten the natives into allowing him to use their canoes by firing a pistol over their heads. After experiencing the intense discomforts of a rainy season in a marshy country, in which at times land could not be distinguished from water, he grew weaker, and made an effort to reach a point where he thought he would get rest; but, ere he reached it, his spirits seem to have sunk, and he regretfully acknowledged that he would never again see the river Luapula which he had so often travelled over—"his" river, he called it. On arriving at Ilala, an incident occurred which at such a time must have keenly forced upon him the truth that he was a stranger in a strange land. The Sultan of the place refused to give permission to him or his party to stay there, and thus thrust away from hospitality the dying man had to be carried back to a place called Kabendo, where a rude hut was erected for him, in which he shortly afterwards breathed his last. His death was not unaccompanied by suffering, for a few days before the end came his sight failed so completely that he was unable to tell whether a candle was lit or not. The probability is that he died on or about the 4th of May last year. Livingstone's last days are as touching as anything that can be imagined, and Englishmen would cease to be Englishmen if they did not recognise him towering among them as a hero, who, falling on the field where he had fought many a stout battle for his fellow men, deserved an honourable grave in the British Pantheon. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and in these latter days Livingstone has been the most distinguished warrior of unmartial campaigns. We trust that he did not die in the belief that England had forsaken him, for we all know that she did not. She loved him warmly during his lifetime, and had he reached her shores alive he would have been honoured as highly as any man of the generation; even as he did come home she has received him in a manner which must deprive even America of the taunt that England neglected him.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

IT is curious to notice the length to which some Indian newspapers are prepared to go in order to prove to themselves that the Bengal Famine is gigantically terrible. The most daring, though amusing, advocate on behalf of the Famine, next to the *Friend of India*, is probably the *Delhi Gazette*. The latter paper has actually made the discovery that prices can be no proof of the absence of famine. The reason which it gives to support a statement which is so much at variance with experience all the world over is this:—"In a community of 1,000 persons there may be one-fourth who are men of substance and can afford to pay for food. Private enterprise will therefore import just enough to feed these 250 well to-do individuals, while the remaining 750 will be dying of hunger. No competition exists between the 250 persons who have the wherewith to buy food, and the 750 who have not; and the price therefore adjusts itself not to the wants of the total community of 1,000, but to those only of the well-to-do portions of 250: hence it is that with rice at 10 or 12 seers for the rupee, the bulk of the population of Tirhoot would long ere this have been starved to death had it not been for the relief works." Here, it will be observed, the editor of the *Delhi Gazette* deliberately chooses to assume, in order to support his theory, that out of every 1,000 people in Bengal 750 are so poor that they are unable to enter into competition for an article of necessity. According to which theory, taking the population of Bengal at sixty millions, twenty millions should be on our relief works! This is desperate pleading to prove a famine, and no mistake!

WE have before us a prospectus of a new insurance society which is about to be started in Bombay. The scheme proposed by the prospectus is a very feasible one on the face of it. Hitherto Insurance Companies that have found favour in India have been European Companies, the chief management of which was conducted in Europe, where as a matter of course a large proportion of the funds went also. The new society—which is to bear the name "Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company (Limited)"—boasts as one of its chief features that it will establish native assurance. It is to be managed entirely in India, and the advantages of this are pointed out to be cheap management and a saving of expenditure in the transmission of money to head-quarters in England. The rates of insurance are to be fixed nearly midway between those adopted by the Positive Insurance Company and those adopted by the old Companies. The capital is to be Rs. 10,00,000 in 5,000 shares of Rs. 200 each, with power to increase. The funds are to be invested in Government of India securities only—another idea which has partially been borrowed from the Positive Company—and four-fifths of premiums paid may be invested in trust for policy-holders. Of course the Company promises economical management, and it would look as if the promise were no idle one when the promoters say that the preliminary expenses of establishing the society will not be more than Rs. 1,000. We notice that the Board of Directors is a good one, and that it is to have the benefit of Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater's services as manager and actuary. Circumstances which transpired regarding the failure of the notorious Albert Insurance Company show that there is ample room and verge enough in India for a society chiefly devoted to native assurance, and there seems to be no reason why the Oriental should not supply the desideratum.

SEVERAL items of interest regarding Dr. Livingstone have been brought by the mail. Edinburgh has resolved to erect a statue to him according to the designs of Mrs. D. O. Hill. We remember seeing in the Edinburgh Academy a gigantic plaster figure by Mrs. Hill, representing the great traveller, and the vigour which was thrown into the piece attracted crowds of admirers, and, we daresay, instilled into the minds of many of them a definite idea of the undaunted courageous bearing which Livingstone must have assumed during the course of his perilous mission in Africa.—Jacob Wainwright, the Nassick boy, seems on the fair way of being idolised. It was exceedingly fortunate for him that he fell in with Dr. Livingstone for a master. There are many servants in India as trustworthy and intelligent as he has proved; but his luck was with him, and the poor Nassick lad is likely to rise to a better condition than a servant, and all through the lucky chance that he fell in with Dr. Livingstone. To do him justice, however, he seems to have been very faithful to his master, and for the service he has rendered to the world by taking care of Dr. Livingstone's papers—(though he was tempted to allow some of them to be copied in Zanzibar by somebody there who offered him a rupee)—we do not grudge him the pleasure of seeing his portrait in the illustrated papers, and the descriptions of his appearance and accomplishments in almost every other paper illustrated or not illustrated. Everybody who can prove the slightest connection with Livingstone or his servant seems to be "in" for popularity, and that being so, we are not astonished to find in almost every home paper the name of the Rev. Mr. Price, who, having once had the good fortune to teach Jacob Wainwright at Nassick, naturally went on board the Malwa to meet his old pupil, and was observed by all the reporters to shake hands with him very heartily.—It is said—and our London correspondent repeats the rumour—that Mr. Stanley is about to be sent back to Africa by the *New York Herald* with instructions to find out the source of the Nile. If Mr. Stanley undertakes such a task, we are afraid he will not be so successful as he was in discovering Dr. Livingstone. His meeting with the great traveller called for no scientific attainments, and popularity was secured to him by the mere fact of his coming in contact with the object of his search, who was one of the centres of attraction in the world. Though a good "special correspondent," possessed of a fair amount of the art of popular descriptive writing, something more is required than these qualifications for a semi-scientific expedition such as discovering the source of the Nile must be. Sound geographical information is not to be encompassed by the mere art of unscientific graphic writing. However, Mr. Stanley may qualify himself for undertaking the expedition, and if he does so, he may with his courage, strength, and endurance succeed in plucking Africa's grand secret out of her bosom.—Several more servants of Dr. Livingstone are now on the way to England. Our Aden correspondent mentions two, one of whom, Suza, was near Dr. Livingstone all the time of his last illness, and it is probable that they will be very well cared for at home, and be able at all events to divide public attention with the Nassick Boy.

WE have just received the Report of the Committee of Management of the House of Correction, for the past year, which the Government resolution pronounces to be in almost every respect highly satisfactory, and the praise of the Governor in Council is conveyed to Captain Walshe for the energy and zeal displayed in the administration of the prison. The total number of inmates for the year was 1,197 against 1,424 in 1872, the decrease being attributed to the great reduction in the number of European prisoners, which was only 227 as against 361 in the year previous. Notwithstanding the large decrease in the total number of persons confined, the daily average number was 56 in excess of that of 1872, which is due to the new order that persons sentenced for periods under 12 months should be sent, as much as possible, to the Common Jail. The number of convicts in the Institution at the close of the year was 288 against 299 the year previous. The number of prisoners punished for breach of prison rules was much higher than in 1872, rising from 4·3 to 11·9 per cent.; but, the resolution remarks, it is satisfactory to notice that in the majority of instances slight punishments were found sufficient, and in only three cases was a flogging inflicted. Four prisoners escaped during the year, of whom two were recaptured; three of them, it was suspected, escaped through the connivance of one or more of the native Jail officials; and Government expresses satisfaction that the peon, through whose gross negligence if not actual collusion, these men were enabled to get away, was prosecuted and severely punished. Two European and five native convicts died during the year—an average of 2·3 of the daily strength, or almost double the death-rate of 1872. There was no outbreak of any epidemic during the year. One case only of small-pox occurred, but the patient recovered. The general health of the prisoners is reported by Dr. Partridge to have been good. 163 or 13·6 per cent. of the total number of prisoners in confinement during the year were admitted into the Jail Hospital, and 11 per cent. of the daily average strength were under medical treatment. The total expenditure, exclusive of charges for new buildings, was Rs. 50,351-13-3 against Rs. 47,815-10-2 in 1872, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 2,536-2-1 due to the far larger daily average strength, the average cost per head being Rs. 167-11-0 against Rs. 189-6-7 in 1872. The financial results of the working of the Jail factory are considered very satisfactory, and credit is given to Captain Walshe, the Superintendent, for the energy displayed by him in the introduction of new manufactures and his endeavours to find a market for the sale of the articles produced in the Jail. The net profits on the prisoners' labour for the year under review were Rs. 7,954-15-7, being Rs. 2,508-14-6 in excess of 1872. The profit per head also was Rs. 26-9-8 as contrasted with Rs. 22-6-7 the year previous.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 17TH APRIL

LAST night the new Government divided its inheritance. A surplus of six millions is one of the greatest plums of English finance, and Mr. Gladstone might well stay away from the scene of its distribution, burdened as he would be with the reflection that he had gratuitously lost the appropriation of this splendid piece of fortune. The general impression made upon the House, and reflected in the newspapers this morning, is first of all that Mr. Gladstone might very easily have carried out the fiscal changes upon which he based his appeal to the country, and in the next place that the distribution of the surplus has been dealt with in a very equable spirit. It is, however, pointed out that the anticipated six millions is in some respects fictitious. The real surplus, according to the old form of estimate, is four millions; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has included elasticity of revenue in his estimates, and also interest on advances to the Loan Commissioners; and thus he attains the larger figure. Others again complain that he contemplates doing too little towards reducing the National Debt, and that the coffee and cocoa duties have not been abolished. In the ranks of the Opposition there is, however, no little satisfaction that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been remarkably reasonable in the distribution of his favours to those who mainly influenced the last election and returned the present party to power. The abolition of the horse duty is a sop to the country squires, and in full accord with the recommendations of the Horse Committee which sat in the Lords during the last Session. Local taxation receives a slight relief, and it is so proposed that it can be carried into effect without waiting for the new machinery of county boards which will ultimately be required when the Government bring in their large scheme of local taxation reform. We must, however, expect one very serious evil to spring from the vote of 4s. a head for the support of pauper lunatics. The poor-law guardians are sure to transfer all their imbeciles and lunatics to the county asylums in order to relieve the rates, and in the course of a few years your readers in India may expect to see an enormous increase of madness in this country—that is, if they rely upon the Government statistics. The Government are not blamed for the little which they have done for the brewers; they are commended for refraining from touching the malt tax, and the advocates of a free breakfast table are delighted at the proposal to abolish the sugar duties. When Mr. Bright and the little group who sit around him heard the declaration of this part of the Government programme they exhibited their approval in a hearty round of applause. Nobody expected that the railway passenger duty would be abolished, and most people anticipated the penny reduction in the income tax. On the whole the Budget proposals have given satisfaction; they have the advantage of including large remissions of taxation, but credit is due to the Government for applying those remissions in an impartial manner,—so that no one can fairly complain of special advantages being given to the country party.

The refusal of the Government to vote any part of the surplus for the Bengal famine was neither unexpected nor disappointing. The reports which we continue to receive from India, and the recent speech of Lord Salisbury, satisfy the public that the evil will be successfully overcome without the aid of a grant, and, whereas a grant would have been popular two months ago, it would now be impossible to find twenty people in its favour.

There was an evident disappointment in the House last night when the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the railway interest that he could do nothing for them. The Fates have also been hard upon railway shareholders in another direction. Several decisions have recently been given in the law courts against two or three of the larger companies for unpunctuality of trains. A singular case, which went much further into this grievance than many, was decided in the Marylebone county court yesterday, and as Mr. Serjeant Wheeler is held to be one of our most able lawyers his judgment will have considerable weight. A barrister named Turner desired to record his vote at the recent general election in the county of Gloucester. He left Paddington by an express train which, however, stopped at more stations than it was timed to stop at in the railway bills;—it was in fact turned into an ordinary Parliamentary train. The result was much delay to Mr. Turner, who arrived at the polling booth ten minutes after it had closed. But the singular, and from a legal point of view the most valuable, part of the case was here. The railway company were recently mulcted in damages for a similar offence at the suit of Mr. Forsyth, M. P., and since that decision they had hedged their tickets and time-bills with innumerable conditions so as to relieve themselves of responsibility for delay. But the judge peremptorily bound them to their time-bills. He held that public convenience and the law required that the railway companies should have a reasonable time allowed for the conveyance of passengers from place to place, and the companies—with full control of the road—had fixed in their way-bills the time which they themselves thought reasonable. Excepting in cases of accident he should therefore hold all railway companies to their time-tables. Public opinion is not just now very favourably disposed towards the railway companies. They have been making large dividends, and accidents and unpunctuality are increasing to such a degree that the late President of the Board of Trade threatened the railways with a stringent Government interference. These decisions against the companies for unpunctuality are causing no little gratification, and as the railway interest is very strong in Parliament we may expect to hear of defensive measures on the part of railway directors.

To-morrow the remains of Dr. Livingstone are to be laid among the great dead in Westminster Abbey. The State will bear the cost of conveying the body from Zanzibar to England and the expenses of the interment. It is also expected that a vote will be granted to those members of Dr. Livingstone's family who were dependent upon the assistance of the great traveller for their support. A public subscription has already been opened with the same end, and there is a general understanding that if it should fail the Government will step in to the rescue. When the Nassick lad Wainwright arrived in this country with Livingstone's remains there was a singular meeting between him and Mr. H. M. Stanley. For some little time the boy failed to recognise the *New York Herald's* correspondent, and those who were present expected a scene, for up till now there are plenty who have believed that Stanley never went into Central Africa at all. But the recognition at last came, though slowly, and Stanley escaped from an unjust suspicion. There is some expectation that Stanley may be sent out to continue the work which Livingstone has left unfinished. The editor of the *New York Herald* is considering the propriety of despatching Mr. Stanley to discover the sources of the Nile. If Mr. Stanley should go upon this errand he will start almost immediately, and travel by the same route by which Livingstone's body has been brought to England, his goal being the so called "fountains of Herodotus." Livingstone's diaries have all reached England in a very perfect condition, and will afford material for a whole library of geographical information.

A subject of much interest to army officers has just been started at one of the lectures delivered at the United Service Institution by Surgeon-General Maclean on "The Spirit Ration." It would seem that this piece of soldier's comfort is in danger. It has been shown that during the Algerian Campaign the French medical officers were compelled to substitute coffee for spirits, or the troops would not have been able to bear the fatigues of the war. Experiments by Dr. Parkes and Count Wollowitz at Netley afford strong testimony against the use of stimulants, save under exceptional circumstances, when it should be administered "medicinally." I know that this lecture, and the very authoritative statements that were made at it, are engaging the attention of "the powers that be."

Mr. Morritt, of Rokeby, one of the best known men about town, a member of the Four-in-hand Club, and an ex-member of Parliament, has just died suddenly at Brighton. Another piece of West-end gossip is the discovery of more card-sharping at one of the principal clubs in St. James's Street. An effort is being made to induce the Prince of Wales to do something in the two clubs which he most frequently visits, in order to check card-playing; and it is rumoured also that high play at the clubs called forth some very strong remarks from Her Majesty at a recent drawing-room.

The death of Lord Kingsale has called attention to a peculiar privilege which belongs to the holder of that peerage. He is the only person in the realm who is entitled to wear his hat in the presence of Royalty. The way in which this privilege is maintained is peculiar. When the person who succeeds to the title is presented at Court for the first time after his elevation, he walks into the presence-chamber wearing his hat, and kisses the Sovereign's hand; he then takes off his hat and kisses hands a second time, and remains uncovered during that and on every other occasion when he is in the presence of Royalty.

The last number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains an article upon the influence of the Whig Party, written by the Duke of Somerset. It is creating considerable interest among journalists and politicians, but it naturally raises the question, Who is the Whig party? We thought they were dished long ago. The interest felt in this article is as great as in anything that has been written by the Marquis of Salisbury in the *Quarterly Review.*

There is some talk of a money grant of £5,000 being made to Captain Glover, to whom is due so much of the success of the late Ashantee war. Sir Garnet Wolseley has commuted his proposed pension of £1,000 a year by accepting a vote of £25,000; at any rate that sum is to be proposed for him in Parliament.

The new Solicitor-General, Mr. Holker, Q.C., is a Manchester man, and may be known to many of your merchants in India as one of the best barristers we have upon matters pertaining to commercial law.

FRIDAY EVENING.

P.S.—Since posting my news-letter this afternoon I have seen at the House of Commons two members who are well-informed on Indian affairs, and they tell me that a new department is being formed at the India Office to deal with Public Works, Irrigation, and Commerce, and this circumstance has caused delay in filling the vacancy in the India Council.

The Government has consented to re-form the India Finance Committee. It will, however, be very much smaller than the Committee of last year, and more limited in the scope of its operations. If all that I hear in regard to it be true, its operations will be so very limited that it will practically be useless. But of this I will write you more next week.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 5TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 6d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist	1s. 0¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94⅞
Bar Silver	58⅞

The sum of £78,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

The heavy Bombay mails of 6th ult. reached Southampton on the 3rd inst.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Hector, India and Chieftain.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Parana.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 6TH MAY.

LATEST CROP REPORTS.—General rain. People are preparing the ground for early and late rice sowings. The rain is benefitting indigo and other crops greatly. In Sarun opium weighment is nearly completed and the outturn is good.

PRESSURE on our space in consequence of the arrival of the mail compels us to hold over for a day the remainder of the resolution on the special narrative.

MR. PETER PETERSON, of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed University Registrar in place of the late Mr. James Taylor.

OUR Aden correspondent informs us that Chuma and Suza, two servants of the late Dr. Livingstone, left Aden for England by the Lombardy a week or two ago.

H. M. S. MODESTE unexpectedly left Aden on the 25th for Bombay, where some repairs have to be effected upon her machinery. She will afterwards proceed to China, and thence home.

THE total number of people employed on the relief works was, for the fortnight ending 30th April, 1,208,092. Of these the Patna division counted for 832,855, and Rajshahye for 164,296.

WE understand that the disposal of the applications for the post of Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in the room of the late Mr. Taylor, has been adjourned until next Wednesday.

COLLECTIONS on behalf of the sufferers by the famine in India have been set on foot in Germany. A committee has been formed for receiving contributions, having Herr Uhden, President of the Supreme Tribunal, for its chairman.

CALIFORNIA has taken hold of the liquor question at the other end from that which is usually dealt with by the law. The assembly of that State has just passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink, or to accept an invitation to drink liquor at any public bar.

THE *Daily News* understands that the Premier has recommended to the Queen for a pension of £100 on the Civil List Mrs. C. L. Basevi, the mother of Captain Basevi, who lost his life on the Thibet frontier of India whilst engaged in exploring the mountain passes and pursuing other scientific enquiries.

THE Kwang-tung lately has been very busy going and coming between Aden and the neighbouring ports. She left Aden on the 26th for Perim and again returned on the 28th. As she is under the control of the Aden Residency, she need not expect much rest while so many difficulties are occurring among the troublesome tribes in the vicinity of Aden.

THE commander of H. N. M.'s steamer Hertog Bernard has officially reported that he, whilst on a voyage from Padang to Acheen, has discovered an island, which is not marked on the charts; it lies in 5° 2′ S. and 97° 35′ E. It is low and stretches out N. and S. for about half a mile. The charts affected are *Dutch*, west coast of Sumatra page 1—*English*, Admiralty No. 2760, west coast of Sumatra Sh. I.

IT is a matter of regret with many that Mr. F. J. Candy, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, has resigned his post in Elphinstone College. Elphinstone College loses an able professor in Mr. Candy. It is said that he resigns his post because the climate of India is not congenial to him. Mr. Govind Withul Kurkuray, B.A., who is now acting for him, will probably be confirmed as a Professor of Mathematics.

SINGAPORE, we are told, has contributed its mite towards the relief of the sufferers by the Indian Famine. A working Committee has been organized and subscription lists put in circulation with such good effect that the committee have been able already to remit Rs. 10,000 to the Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, and further collections are still being made, a considerable sum being already in hand for the next remittance.

BABOO KRISTODASS PAL, one of the Justices of Calcutta, has brought before his colleagues a question strongly urged some years ago, namely, the desirability of the city making advances, bearing a moderate rate of interest, to poor house-owners, in order that they may connect their buildings with the drainage works. Several small landlords have been compelled to sell their property being enable to carry out the necessary sanitary improvements. This is hard on them and prevents the full effect of the drainage works.

THE *Pioneer* observes:—We have to announce an acting appointment which may possibly create some surprise. Mr. G. E. Low, C.S., Assistant Magistrate at Bareilly, has been chosen by the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., to officiate for Dr. Planck as Sanitary Commissioner of these provinces. We fear that the doctors may be indignant, regarding the appointment as an appanage of their profession, but the truth is that precedent—in no less a case than that of Sir John Strachey himself, who was the first Sanitary Commissioner for India—is against that view.

IT may be remembered that some two or three months since a charge was preferred by the Captain of the ship Savoir Faire, in Calcutta, against two Customs Preventive officers for connivance in the smuggling of a large quantity of salt from that vessel. The charge was not at the time brought home to the accused, but they were, notwithstanding, suspended and, if we mistake not, subsequently dismissed the service. We now learn that the officers petitioned the Board of Revenue for a review of their case and that after careful enquiry they have been re-instated and ordered to return to their duty.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following extract from a private letter:—"Chumparun, 29th April, 1874.—Famine matters are as usual, that is to say, no signs of any. The Government is giving away money with an open hand. They have raised the rates of labour on relief-works nearly double, and as the labourers do little or no work, it is almost impossible to get coolies to work in the factory, even at the same rates. I consider this extravagance most demoralising and a fearful waste of public money, but it seems famine is so popular that one is afraid to say a word against extravagance. My opinion is that there is more food now in the country than is used by the people in a prosperous year."

IN a letter in the *Irish Teacher's Journal* a Mr. John O'Hart advocates the teaching of Irish in the public elementary schools of his native island, on the ground that it is the "mother of all the modern languages of Europe," having been, as he sees reason to believe, brought from Egypt to Greece by Cadmus the Phœnician. To this effect he quotes Mr. P. M'Mahon of London, who says, "I think it a great pity that Irish is not more studied as a key to Greek and Latin, and the modern dialects of Latin. One who knows Irish well will readily master Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese. Our Carthaginian forefathers were famed for their knowledge of languages—*Carthago bilinguis*. An effort should be made to have it taught more generally in the Irish schools and colleges; and not through antiquarian sentimentality, but as the readiest means of enabling our youths to master modern languages.' Mr. O'Hart, like so many Irishmen, claims to be the representative of the "royal stem of Ireland" from which the House of Hanover is descended.

A LETTER from St. Petersburg, dated March the 30th, in the *Konigsberg Gazette* says that the dispute between Russia and Kashgar has been arranged in a very unexpected manner. Yakoob Beg, after instituting a full inquiry into the allegations about Russian caravans having been plundered by the Kashgarians, has ascertained that these statements were mere inventions on the part of the leaders of the caravans, who had themselves stolen the money and goods of their employers and then attributed the loss to imaginary Kashgarian robbers. All the documents on the subject have now been forwarded to Taschkend, and Yakoob Beg at the same time notified to the Russian Government that although it was clear that the Kashgarians were not to blame for the losses sustained by the Russian merchants, he had given directions for compensating them, in order to keep up his friendly relations with the Russian Government. The correspondent adds that the fisheries on the Sea of Azoff have, during the past winter, been unusually productive. At Tchernajeff, on the southern coast, the nets were so filled by a single draught that it took the fishermen eight days to get all the fish out of them. The value of this one haul was 4,000 roubles. Great losses have been caused by wild animals to the farmers in the Government of Wologda. According to a statistical report issued by the local authorities, about 5,000 horses, 9,000 cows, and 35,000 sheep, &c., representing a total value of 382,000 roubles, were killed by wild animals during the past year.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The Treaty of Coomassie has been signed and with—for a King of Ashantee—unusual expedition; and it would perhaps be ungracious to inquire too curiously what is its value now we have got it. The Ashantees formally surrender Assin, Wassaw, Denkera, &c., which they as formally surrendered by treaty in 1831, and which did not prevent Amanquatia from requesting Sir Garnet Wolseley to hand over the kings of these districts just as if they were runaway slaves. They have agreed to keep open a broad road from Coomassie to the Prah, and this, so it is said, it is very doubtful whether they will do. They have nominally consented—at least we must suppose so—to abandon human sacrifices and this it is quite certain that they will not do. On the whole, there is perhaps less confidence to be placed in the treaty than in the material guarantees for its observance, not the least of which is the occupation of Prahsu and Mansu as fortified posts garrisoned by the police. No doubt these will be better securities for freedom of transit to and from Ashantee for purposes of commerce than the King's mark to the treaty; but the very idea of commerce with the Ashantees undoubtedly suggests the difficulty which has been noticed by a special correspondent of the *Times*. Given unrestricted freedom of trade, and the Ashantees are not likely to remain content with seven-and-sixpenny guns, carrying a slug, which may hit an assailant three times in as many minutes without checking his advance. They have already got a few muzzle-loading Enfields, and they will doubtless be very soon attempting to lay in a stock of Sniders. Are we to put no restriction to the importation of these weapons by our late enemies?

THE following letter from Lord Northbrook was read by the Lord Mayor at a meeting of the Mansion-House Relief Fund Committee on the 14th ultimo:—

"Government-house, Calcutta, March 20.

"My dear Lord Mayor,—I am much obliged by your Lordship's letter of the 20th of February, and by the kind expressions used towards myself both in the letter and at the meeting held at the Mansion-House for the aid of the Bengal famine.

"The Chairman of the Relief Committee here will, I understand, keep your Lordship fully informed of the manner in which their funds are being distributed. They are acting most cordially with the Government, and I think the City Committee have exercised a wise discretion in placing the funds collected in England in their hands. It is impossible to doubt that, over and above all that Government can do, an ample field will be found for the beneficial employment of large private subscriptions" (hear, hear) "for this was found to be the case in the somewhat similar circumstances of the Irish famine.

"I can say, moreover, that the moral and political advantage which is derived from the substantial expression of sympathy in England with distress in India is very great, and that the exertions of your Lordship's Committee will be widely appreciated by Her Majesty's Indian subjects. (Hear, hear.)

"I have the honour to enclose you, for the information of the Committee, a copy of the latest narrative of events in Behar.

"The whole of the papers have been, or will be, made public here, so that the Committee can make any use of them which they may think desirable.

"The Government of India and of Bengal, as well as the local officers, are using their utmost exertions to cope with the distress and to save the lives of the people.

"I trust that, by God's blessing, we may succeed to a very great extent; but the task is a gigantic one and we have to deal with a people who are so patient (hear, hear) that it is one of the greatest difficulties of the local officers to induce them to make their wants known in sufficient time to preserve them, and especially their little children, from becoming famine-stricken. (Hear, hear.)

"I feel confident that in the end both the exertions that have been made and the difficulties that have had to be met will be justly appreciated at home. (Hear, hear.)

"I have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor,
"Yours sincerely,
"NORTHBROOK."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 17TH APRIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Delhi, Commander Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English mails of the 17th ultimo on board. She sailed from Suez on the 24th April at 10-35 A. M., and Aden on the 29th April at 1-15 P. M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
Major D B Young. Band Master and Mrs Griffiths.
Mr Read.

FROM VENICE.
Capt. and Mrs Blowers. Mr Duncan.

FROM BRINDISI.
Mr Van Rasema. Mr Hughes.
Mr Jackson.

FROM SUEZ.
Mrs Newnham's native servant. One native.

FROM ADEN.
Colonel Fuller. Rev J C Gonçalez.
Mr J A Shepherd. Dr Cruickshank.
Twenty-five natives.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 17.)

PARLIAMENT met after the Easter recess on April 13, when the Duke of Argyll gave notice that on April 24 he would call the attention of the House to the papers presented on the subject of the Bengal famine, and make a statement. Last night the Duke of Richmond brought up a message from Her Majesty, requesting their lordships to concur in a grant of £25,000 to Sir Garnet Wolseley for his services in the late campaign in Ashantee.

In the House of Commons the East India Annuity Bill has been read a second time. A bill to abolish imprisonment for small debts has been thrown out on the second reading. A bill for the suppression of betting-houses has been read a second time. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought his financial statement before the House, by which it appears that he has a surplus of five millions and a half, which it is intended to dispose of by the following remissions in taxes. The Indian Famine Fund is to have no part in the concessions made; the sum of £1,010,000 will be applied to the county rates, and to rates upon Government property. The income-tax is to be reduced to 3d. in the pound; the sugar duties are to be abolished; but a small duty is to be imposed on preserved plums, and the Excise duty on sugar used by brewers is to be increased. The abolition of the duty on horses and horse-dealers' licences would absorb the remainder of the surplus within half a million, which sum Sir Stafford Northcote proposed for the present to leave in abeyance.

The health of Prince Bismarck has improved during the past few days.

A terrible conflagration has occurred at Miller's-town, Pennsylvania, by which seventy-one buildings and many lives have been destroyed.

The Queen has appointed April 23 for an inspection of the Naval Brigade employed in the Ashantee war.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have gone to Osborne on a visit to Her Majesty.

The Emperor of Russia is expected to arrive in England on May 15, on his visit to Her Majesty.

A pension of £100 has been awarded to the mother of Captain Basevi, who lost his life while exploring the Thibet frontier of India.

The office of Solicitor-General has been accepted by Mr. Holker, Q.C., M.P. for Preston.

The two Tichborne witnesses, Jean Luie and Captain Brown, have been sentenced respectively to seven and five years' penal servitude.

The remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived at Southampton on April 14, and had a public reception. They have since been deposited at the rooms of the Geographical Society at Burlington House, and are to be buried in Westminster Abbey to-morrow.

A small flotilla of steamers and barges of light draught are about being despatched to India for service in conveying grain and rice to the heart of the country.

The amount subscribed in England towards the Indian Famine Fund has now amounted to something over £100,000.

A public meeting in connection with the Indian famine has been held at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at which a letter from Lord Northbrook was read, and the Marquis of Salisbury made a long speech in favour of the object of raising further subscriptions in England.

A dreadful colliery explosion has occurred at the Astley Pit, Dukinfield, by which more than fifty lives are reported to have been sacrificed.

The directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China at their twentieth general meeting have declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The championship of the Thames has been won by Sadler, who beat his opponent by three lengths.

Major-General Raines goes out to India at the close of the year to assume command of a division at Bombay.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—General E. E. Bruce, Mad. Inf.; Lord Sussex Lennox; Marquis of Clanricarde; Lord Kingsale; J. Carey, Esq., late of Calcutta; Lady Coleridge; Baroness Dunfermline; S. D. Fereday, Esq., J. P. for Worcester; Lady Wellwood Moncrieff; Major-Gen. Morris, R. A.; Col. G. E. Thorold, 42nd Highlanders; E. R. Langworthy, late M.P. for Salford; Lady Phipps.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 2ND MAY.

IT will probably interest some of your readers in Bombay to learn that the question of grading the Military Account Departments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—a question which has been long and carefully considered,—is now finally settled, and that the proposals of the Chief Military Account authorities here have been accepted as satisfactory and sanctioned. One of the causes which appear to have indirectly led to the consideration of a new organization with regard to the scale of salaries in the Military Account Offices of the three presidencies was the great dissimilarity which was found to exist in the pay of the subordinates in those offices. In considering a scheme for a new organization, however, the direct object appears to have been not to equalize the pay of clerks throughout India but to bring about a more satisfactory state of things as regards the salaries and position of these men. This, it was believed, would also have the effect of introducing into the ranks of the subordinate service a superior class of officials. The objection which has hitherto existed to the working out of the desirable reform now sanctioned was that it was believed that it could not be effected without an increase of expenditure that would have counterbalanced the advantages to be derived. The object, however, has been accomplished, not only without incurring additional outlay, but a small annual saving is shown to result. In the consideration of the subject it was found necessary, in almost every instance, to slightly reduce the strength of existing establishments. In the Military Account Department of Bombay, for instance, the total number of clerks on the establishments, as at present constituted, amounts to 200. It is now proposed to reduce that number to 184. On the other hand the average monthly cost of the existing establishments is put down at Rs. 15,835. By the new organization this amount will be increased to Rs. 16,324. I append a short footnote showing how the reductions in the several Bombay establishments has been effected.* On looking over the tabular statement I find that the average monthly cost of the Madras establishment is also slightly increased, while the strength of existing departments is reduced by thirty-two. In Bengal, on the other hand, the average monthly cost of establishments is reduced by Rs. 1,754, while the number of subordinates now constituting the department is reduced by twenty-four. Thus it will be seen that the whole saving in the establishment of the three presidencies will amount to about Rs. 203 per mensem, or over Rs. 2,400 annually, and that that saving is entirely on the Bengal side. The slight excess in the Madras and Bombay expenditure is probably owing to the expense of living in those presidencies as compared with that of Bengal, and a graduated scale of pay framed on the circumstances of Bengal would perhaps, for this reason, have been found not altogether suitable for the other two presidencies. It will then be asked how the surplus clerks arising from this reduction are to be disposed of. Those entitled to receive pension will in all likelihood be pensioned, while those who are not so fortunate, owing to insufficient service, will probably receive gratuities in accordance with existing rules, or be drafted to other departments where their services can be usefully applied. The organization now sanctioned is no doubt a very important one, both to the Government, in so far as they will in future obtain the services of a more efficient class of men, and to the subordinates themselves, whose position and prospects are placed on a more definite and solid footing.

I was correct in my conjecture, when writing on the subject of legislation in my last communication to you, that the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, which I understand will probably be passed into law at next Tuesday's Legislative Council, is one of those measures which is not received with favour. I find that the British Indian Association have memorialised the Viceroy against the Bill and have strongly urged its abandonment. As regards the first portion of the measure which deals with the consolidation of the Criminal Procedure of the High Courts, the Association express their belief that the local committees are quite satisfied with the working of the present procedure, and that nothing has occurred which, in the interests of justice, requires its alteration. This is one of those milk-and-water arguments with which the Hon. Mr. Hobhouse occasionally deals so happily. He will probably admit that the working of the system is all that it is represented, but that the very fact of it working well is a good reason why we should seek further to improve it, and he will no doubt be right; for it is a poor argument against change to urge that the system or institution it proposes to deal with has hitherto worked satisfactorily. As regards the second part of the Bill, which proposes to effect an alteration in the present procedure of the courts of the police magistrates in presidency towns, the objections of the Association are of a more tenable character and will no doubt receive all the consideration that is due to them.

It is known that the honour of unveiling the Outram Statue is to devolve upon His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala. The ceremony is to take place on the 25th instant, and the day being a general holiday the concourse of spectators will in all probability be large. Lord Napier is an effective speaker, and, as the occasion is one in which he is eminently fitted to take an active part, he will no doubt do full justice to the memory of the brave dead warrior.

	Clerks. Existing No.	No. under new organization.
Office of Controller of Military Accounts	15	14
" " Accounts Branch	48	39
" Examiner of Pay Department	40	38
" Commissariat, Clothing and Barrack Accounts	49	45
" Medical Accounts	12	15
" Ordnance Accounts	36	32
	200	184

THE WORK AND PAY OF G. I. P. RAILWAY DRIVERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will greatly oblige me by giving publicity to this letter through the medium of your widely circulated paper.

You are perhaps aware of the proposed change of system in the working hours of the engine-drivers and firemen of the G. I. P. Railway. The regulations at present obtaining require that both the drivers and firemen shall perform seven hours' work, which is allowed to reckon as one day, and which, taking everything into consideration, is comparatively reasonable. The scheme under contemplation by the railway officials requires that both the drivers and firemen shall perform ten hours' and ten minutes' work on a goods, and nine hours on a passenger train, which will reckon as one day instead of seven hours as at present, and by the introduction of which scale these officials anticipate a large saving in the expenditure of the Company. Nothing, of course, can be said against any reasonable steps which may be taken by the Railway officials to diminish the present expenditure of the Company in whose interest they are of course bound to act. But, surely, the steps about to be taken, and which are now under contemplation, as I have told you, cannot be calculated to effect any very extraordinary saving for the Company—apart from the fact that they are manifestly unjust, when everything is taken into consideration.

Now, Mr. Editor, you are perhaps aware of the nature of the work that drivers and firemen have to perform, together with the many difficulties under which they labour, the inconveniences to which they are from time to time subjected—slaving themselves away for days together at the stake of their bodily health, subjected to the dangerous effects of a burning hot sun, which, especially at this time of the year, is almost unbearable, with an enormous blazing furnace before them, which adds a hundred-fold to the drudgeries, &c., of a fireman; and all these hardships have to be borne by these drivers and firemen, just for the scanty pittance thrown to them by the Company and even that it is now sought to reduce.

Perhaps if the officials who are contemplating this scheme of reduction were subjected to a test in order to fully realize the facts of the case—I say if they were sent to perform the duties of these poor drivers and firemen—they would, I am sure, much rather be inclined to recommend an addition to, than a reduction from, the salaries of these hardworking people. Just let them put the theory into practice, and the drivers and firemen will welcome the result, be what it may.

Now I ask you, Mr. Editor, or any of your rational thinking readers, whether the proposed change is at all just? Is it thus that all the slavings of these hardworking honest and *valuable*, though humble, servants of the Company are to be compensated?

I have not the slightest doubt but that the following suggestion will be well received by those interested in the matter, and which would appear to be the more effectual way of cutting down the expenditure. Follow the footsteps of the Bombay Municipality, commence at the head of the establishment—cut the salary of the agent, the heads of the various departments, &c., down, at the rate of, say, 30 per cent., and so on gradually diminishing the amount proportionably to the pay. This would seem to be the best way to curtail the expenditure. Why rush headlong without stopping even to consider? Why reduce the hard earnings of the drivers and firemen only—the men who so well *earn* what they receive?

Surely the response that will strike home to the hearts of each of your reasonable thinking readers will be a negative. How could it be otherwise?

If the Railway authorities wish to effect any saving of the expenditure, nothing can reasonably be said against their endeavours; but surely there are different ways of effecting this saving, other than those now under contemplation, and I can safely say that the saving, if any, which would be the result of the introduction of this new scheme, would be so trivial as to be almost unworthy of notice.

Besides these considerations it is, to say the least of it, certainly unreasonable to expect a man to work between 9 to 10 hours and 10 minutes as *one* day. Apart from this also experience teaches that it is an *impossibility* to wash out a boiler thoroughly in three hours, the time allowed for that purpose. I have been a considerable time in the Locomotive Department and can safely say that it fully takes up one hour to extract the "plugs" alone, leaving aside the washing out of the boiler, refilling it, etc., etc.

Why do those who wish to do good service to the Company thus blindly recommend this unwise and unjust scheme as the means of retrenchment?

Perhaps the leading officials of the Railway argue theologically within themselves, and thus desire "to take away from him that hath none even that he hath, and give it unto him that hath plenty"—the saving effected by the introduction of the proposed scheme,—which will of course only affect the poor drivers and firemen, will go towards swelling the already large salaries of those officials who have been so *energetic* in effecting it!

In conclusion I may say that these poor hardworking people, the drivers and firemen, desire no addition to or reduction from what they have all along been getting. They are content to slave away, provided always that they are not meddled with.

Why try to nullify the system so long in force?

I will now leave the case for the consideration of the public at large, and am sure that they will not judge harshly the views taken and the suggestions put forth in this letter as the most effectual means for the attainment of the desired object by a

"BLOKE" OF THE LINE.

Bombay, 6th May.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

POLICE FINES.—During last month nearly Rs. 3,000 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Up till yesterday four cases had been committed by the several Magistrates of Police for the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

PROFESSORS OXENHAM and Candy return to Bombay from Europe in the middle of May. Mr. Oxenham will act as Principal of the Elphinstone College.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—It is stated that Dr Lyon, Professor of Chemistry in the Grant Medical College, and Chemical Analyst to Government, intends shortly to proceed England.

TORTURE.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a hack buggy driver named Hoossein was fined by Mr. Patrick Ryan in the sum of Rs 10 for cruelly torturing his horse on the Esplanade.

MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT has proceeded to the Neilgherries during the present vacation of the High Court. Mr. Justice Bayley, we hear, intends proceeding to Kurrachee during the same period.

MR. G. H. FARRAN has been appointed to act as Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court during Mr. Ferguson's absence on sick leave for six weeks. Mr. Ferguson, who is slightly indisposed, has proceeded to Beypore.

PERJURY.—A Hindoo named Govind Ramjee appeared yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with his pleader, Mr Harryshunker Balkrishna, and obtained a warrant against one Dewchund Mottee, charging him with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

FORBES'S MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY.—The Committee of the Andrew's Library offer a prize of Rs. 200 for a best story in Gujerathee, illustrative of the social and domestic life of the Gujeratees. The story may either be based on facts or be wholly imaginative. It must inculcate good moral principles.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Maratha woman named Gunga, who had been several times in jail before, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing two gold ornaments valued at Rs. 40 from the person of a child. She was adjudged guilty and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATION IN THE BARODA STATE.—The *Gujerat Mitra* observes that the flatterers of the Gaekwar commend him for introducing public education into his kingdom, but the few schools, says the *Mitra*, the Chief has opened in Baroda and other places, can in no way be called a sufficient provision for the educational wants of his subjects. They appear to be intended more to deceive the superficial outside observer than for anything else.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.—A native paper learns that the annual increase of two rupees in the salaries of the subordinates of the Postal Department which they hitherto received, is to be discontinued in future. This annual increment of pay, says the writer, has been a great inducement to subordinates to perform their laborious and responsible work with great care, and its withdrawal is apparently an injudicious step, especially when it is remembered that the postal service is a low paid one.

A STATION FOR OODWARA.—A petition signed by Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Nanabhay Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, and about four hundred other Parsees, was forwarded yesterday to Mr. Currey, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, requesting therein that a permanent station be erected at Oodwara, where a large number of both Bombay and Mofussil Parsees go to visit their principal fire-temple.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named Jugjeevun Nuthoo, a hawker by profession, was charged before the Acting Third Magistrate yesterday with obtaining under false pretences eight pieces of carpet, belonging to one Heeralal Setaram, a cloth merchant. On last Tuesday week prisoner went to complainant's shop and asked him to sell him eleven carpets. He promised to pay the price at his house. Complainant sent a man with him, who went as far as the Old Market, when the prisoner disappeared. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES.—It ought to have been explained that the figures given in our last number showing the past and probable future "expenditure on education" referred only to the expenditure from the imperial allotment of funds for provincial services. In addition to the expenditure thus shown, there is the imperial allotment to local funds, amounting to upwards of two lacs, most of which goes to education; whilst there is, of course, the great department of local fund expenditure on schools, which amounts to as much as the provincial total, inclusive of allotments.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

TRAINING CLASS.—We hear from Poona that the Hindustani Training Class has succeeded in sending forth two teachers, who are now employed in the Government Hindustani schools, one in the city and the other in the cantonment. We hear also that Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Munshi has started a night-school in Main Street, Poona, which bids fair to be a success. At present the pupils number nearly 50, some of whom are Parsees, Marathas, and Portuguese, besides the Mahomedans, who constitute the majority. The Munshi is working with his accustomed energy and disinterestedness.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

DAVE CARSON'S BENEFIT.

MR. CARSON makes his farewell bow to Bombay this evening, the performance being for his own special benefit. The theatre has been engaged from the night following by Miss Carry George, so that there is no prospect of further last nights. Mr. Carson deserves well of the public, as most people admit. He makes it his endeavour to please in every sense, and as far as we are aware is generally successful. We observe that two of his *specialités*, the Bengalee Baboo and the Palkeewallahs, are on the bill, and it is a pity but that as a crowning success he could not have included the Hindoostanee Nautch, but in all probability this would be asking too much, as we believe that these original pieces embracing a number of performers require a deal of rehearsing to make them run smooth. However the bill, as it stands, is a very good one and includes the box and cabinet trick, the greatest illusion of the day. We feel confident that many who realize the fact that they may not see Dave again for years to come, will be inclined to go to-night and relax their risible muscles for his benefit.

THE KOTH SUCCESSION CIVIL SUIT.

THE Chief Justice delivered the judgment of himself and Sir Charles Sargent in this suit on Thursday last at the High Court. Mr. Starling, with Mr. Macpherson and Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for Bai Shri Roopaliba, the plaintiff. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council, the first defendant; and Mr. Latham, with Mr. Farran, appeared for Raisingjee Shewsingjee, the second defendant.

The plaintiff sought to recover from the first defendant Government promissory notes amounting to the sum of Rs. 84,000 (or the market value thereof), belonging to the estate of the Maharana Ranmulsingji Bhagwatsingji, and now wrongfully and unlawfully withheld from her by the first defendant or his agents, together with the interest thereon received by the first defendant or his agents since the same were taken possession of by the first defendant or his agents, and also such other sums of money as may be found to be due from the first defendant to the plaintiff as administratrix and guardian of the estate and person of Ranmalsingji Bhagwatsingji on the taking of an account.

The Chief Justice, in giving the judgment of himself and Sir Charles Sargent, said that in this suit of Bai Shri Roopaliba against the Secretary of State for India and Raesingjee Shewsingjee, which was heard before himself and Sir Charles Sargent, the plaint was filed on the 2nd October 1873. (Reads from plaint.) His widow was pregnant at the time of the Thakore's death, and a son was born to her, and as guardian of such son she brought this suit, and as guardian only. The circumstances under which she brought the suit were these:—Immediately after the Thakore's death, and by an order of the then Collector of Ahmedabad, the Government officers attached the deceased Thakore's property, by what law was not made clear to this Court; and for proceeds of estate which were under attachment, this suit was brought on behalf of Runmulsingjee. As to those proceeds his Lordship might now say there was no dispute. They had been invested in Government promissory notes and lodged in Court; and an additional sum of Rs. 1,743 had been lodged in the Government Savings' Bank. There were one or two items which Mr. Starling said were improperly charged and which were to be made the subject of enquiry, and perhaps the Advocate-General would now state what the result of the enquiry was.

The Advocate-General—There has been an enquiry. Rs. 233 were paid to the pleader, which we do not object being refunded to the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice said the plaintiff prayed not only that the estate should be restored to her, but that she should have an account of the receipts. That part of the prayer was abandoned, and now the suit remained only as concerned the Government promissory notes, the money in the Savings' Bank, Rs. 1,743, and this small sum of Rs. 233 mentioned by the Advocate-General. The Government officers busied themselves exceedingly in regard to the pregnancy of the plaintiff. The house was surrounded by a guard placed there by Government officers, but notwithstanding this and other precautions, the Government officers, especially Mr. Richey, did not seem to be satisfied, whatever they might be now; and they seemed to doubt the genuineness of the boy as the son of Roopaliba and of the deceased Thakore. The first defendant filed a written statement on the 8th October 1873, and it says—(Reads from written statement.) Subsequently the person named Raesingjee, who is said to be a kinsman of the late Thakore, and who put the Government officers in motion against Roopaliba and her son, was made a party to the suit under an order obtained from Mr. Justice Green, and eventually he filed a written statement on the 10th February 1874 (States the effect of written statement of Raesingjee.) He denied the jurisdiction of the Court, denied that there was a will, or that, if there was, it was inoperative: and he denied the birth of a posthumous child and that the present child was the rightful male heir to the deceased Thakore. The issues raised by the Advocate General were (Reads them). Three issues were raised by Mr. Latham on behalf of the second defendant. (Reads them.) At that stage of the case, notwithstanding the allegations in the written statement of the defendant Raesingjee, no further issue was raised, and his learned counsel admitted that if the fifth issue was decided in favour of the plaintiff, it was immaterial if a supposititious child had been introduced, as he could not prove the introduction of a spurious child until 1872, before which the title of Roopaliba to the money had accrued. That was an admission of very great importance to the case, because in July, August, and September 1871, there were allegations made on behalf of Raesingjee that the alleged son of Roopaliba had died then and another son had been substituted, so that the story of the death of Runmulsingjee was, according to Mr. Latham's admission, premature by several months. Mr. Starling raised five issues. (Reads them.) There were three issues as to *res judicata*, and subsequently two more issues were raised. The issues as to jurisdiction were for convenience sake disposed of first and the Court gave a separate judgment and held that it had jurisdiction both as regarded the Secretary of State and Raesingjee. The questions of estoppel and *res judicata* were also taken and decided in the same separate judgment. The Court thought that, if they decided there was no *res judicata*, there would be brisk contest as to the genuineness of the boy, and yet they decided that the birth of the child was not *res judicata*, and that it was open to Raesingjee to reopen the question of the genuineness of the boy, notwithstanding that the judgment of Mr. Coghlan was against him on that point. But the counsel for Raesingjee, notwithstanding that the point had been briskly contested, gave it up and did not go into evidence against the genuineness of the boy, so that the plaintiff had a very easy task as to this part of the plaint. However, as the allegations in the written statement were not withdrawn and there was only a willingness to expunge them as impertinent, the Court allowed two further issues to be raised by Mr. Macpherson. (Reads notes as to raising those issues.) Neither of the defendants objected to the raising of those issues, although they gave no assent thereto A number of witnesses were produced on behalf of the plaintiff, but the learned Advocate-General and the counsel for Raesingjee kept to their word not to cross-examine them. The plaintiff had, therefore, the field all to herself. His Lordship did not think that the evidence she gave was too prolix or that it went into too many details. The Court thought thy had no right to say so, for Mr. Latham did not admit the boy's right or Roopaliba's right. What he did say was that they were not prepared to dispute the point as the plaintiff would, as the boy's heir, be entitled to the monies, and so he would not contest her right to claim them. But Roopaliba was not suing as the boy's heir, but as his guardian; and the Court, therefore, allowed her to go into evidence to show that he was alive and had his being. That evidence, uncontradicted except by the written statement of Raesingjee, had shown that this boy is the son of the deceased Thakore born to her, that he is alive, and that the story of the substitution is not true. The only question that remained for the Court to decide was, who was to pay the costs of the suit? It was contended that neither defendant was liable, or was only partly liable. The reasons the Court gave for allowing the plaintiff to go into evidence showed that the plaintiff was not unreasonable in prolonging the suit to the extent it was prolonged. She did no more than she was entitled to do. The Court had then to consider what necessitated the suit—who compelled her to bring the suit? From the beginning Government, as represented by their officers, had been her active opponents. One most extraordinary circumstance was that, after a long contest in the Courts, Government, through their officers, requested the Judge at Ahmedabad to revoke the certificate; and the Judge was weak enough and ill-advised enough to suspend it. His order was appealed against and this Court reversed it, inasmuch as the Judge at Ahmedabad had no authority to suspend it. Furthermore, there was a hue and cry throughout the country raised through the officers of Government to destroy this woman's credit, in order to prevent her fighting her own and her son's battles. That was a very extraordinary course for the Government officers to pursue. His Lordship did not mean to say that every item of their conduct was sanctioned by Government; but the Court must hold the Government responsible for the acts of their officers. For instance the application of Mr. Borrodaile to the Judge at Ahmedabad to revoke the certificate was a most ill-advised application, which was most improperly granted. After Mr. Francis Melvill's judgment, Government made over the Koth estate to Roopaliba. They had originally come to a resolution to make it over, but they did not act on the resolution until after Raesingjee's appeal against the judgment of Mr. Melvill had been withdrawn. It was after some delay that Government made over the Koth estate to Roopaliba as guardian for her infant son. Then ensued a correspondence as to the disposal of the proceeds of the estate; and after a long correspondence the promissory notes were made over to Roopaliba, but unendorsed. A further long correspondence took place, in which one must see a good deal of fencing on the part of Government and delay in favour of Raesingjee. The notes were not endorsed, and the plaintiff was forced to bring this suit. Government denied, and unsuccessfully denied, the jurisdiction of this Court, and yet they brought the money into Court and lodged it with the Accountant General, which was a sufficient admission of the jurisdiction. But even then Government fought the jurisdiction point over again and did not facilitate Roopaliba's getting the money. They withdrew no allegation, and Raesingjee also withdrew nothing. The conduct of Government and of Raesingjee necessarily protracted the proceedings. Under these circumstances, the Court had not the slightest doubt that both defendants were liable for all costs of the suit, which were occasioned by their conduct; and judgment must go for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs. The Court could not think the Secretary of State had been in this instance an independent stakeholder, but through his agents had from the beginning been an active partisan of Raesingjee. The plaintiff would recover the monies sued for, and all the issues were found in her favour. No account. In conclusion his Lordship added that, when he spoke of the officers of Government, he was not to be supposed to be implying any censure on the Advocate-General or the Government solicitor, who conducted the case here: they acted up to their instructions and behaved as straightforward, honourable gentlemen.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, in the absence of Mr. Justice Pinhey from Bombay, presided at a regular sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE F. C. MARVAL.

Mr. Tyabjee, on behalf of the insolvent, applied, under section 60 of the Act, for a rule *nisi* for a discharge in the nature of a certificate. Insolvent, a broker and merchant, petitioned for the benefit of the Act on the 22nd October 1866 and was granted a discharge. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi*, to be made absolute after two months.

RE BRIJVULLUBDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS.

Mr. Webb, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Pigot opposed the application on behalf of Mr. Punnett, liquidator of a joint-stock association. The Commissioner was of opinion that no case was made out for refusing the application, and an interim order was accordingly granted.

RE W. H. HILLIARD.

Mr. Tyabjee, on behalf of the insolvent, who is now confined in jail for debt, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Webb, on behalf of an opposing creditor, Pallonjee Pestonjee, hotel-keeper, opposed the application. The learned counsel read from an affidavit by Pallonjee and from extracts of letters from the insolvent to the opposing creditor. Insolvent, formerly a Deputy Conservator of Forests, was in March last indebted to the opposing creditor in the sum of Rs. 3,269 for board and lodging provided, for goods sold, and for monies lent. He was for some cause dismissed from Government employ, but he always gave the opposing creditor to understand, falsely as is appeared, that he either had secured his re-instatement in the same or a similar appointment under Government, or was about to do so, that he had a considerable sum of money payable to him by Government; and it was under these and like circumstances that he induced Pallonjee to trust him for board and lodging and to advance him monies. In April last, the opposing creditor obtained a decree against the insolvent in the High Court for Rs. 3,677. Insolvent was arrested under a warrant of arrest before judgment and committed to jail on the 23rd March last. The debt due by insolvent was incurred by him without any reasonable or probable expectation of paying the same. The insolvent had no family ties or other connections likely to keep him in this country, and if an interim order was granted, the creditor feared he would quit the jurisdiction of the Court and thereby defeat the execution of the decree.

The Commissioner, on a consideration of all the circumstances, granted an interim order.

RE BHUGWANDAS GUNGARAM.

Mr. Tyabjee, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. It had been refused on a former occasion, because the insolvent had filed a second petition without the leave of the Court. Mr. Telang opposed the application. His Lordship granted an interim order until Mr. Justice Pinhey sits in Court.

RE IBRAHIM BIN RAJAB.

Mr. Tyabjee applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by the Advocate-General, but after looking into the circumstances, his Lordship thought proper to grant an interim order.

RE NARAYAN SUNTOOJEE.

An application for an interim order by the insolvent in person was opposed on behalf of a creditor by the Advocate-General. An interim order was, however, granted.

RE MOROBA BAGHOBA.

Mr. Telang moved for a postponement of the hearing for two months. The application was not opposed and was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day several insolvents were granted discharges, their names and liabilities being as mentioned below:—Frank Carr, merchant, Rs. 33,570. Varzbhoocun Oomedram, a broker, Rs. 4,513. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, a fitter, Rs. 785. Gunnoo Narayan Rannay, a writer, Rs. 5,392. Bakarkhan Ismalkhan, a butler, Rs. 1,262. Issak Noor Mahomed, a firewood dealer, Rs. 2,002.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE FAMILY OF THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.—It is a matter for regret to learn that the family of His Highness the late Prince of Arcot are not living in peace and concord with each other. From the report on the Mahomedan papers issued by the Government on Saturday last, it would appear that the late "Nawab's family do not pull well together and keep their lamented father's memory alive; but alas, not a month had passed since he had died than they were at sixes and sevens." The para continues "they will not acknowledge Zahir-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor as the head of the family, but want to get their shares of the family stipend separately on their own receipts from the treasury. Omdut-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor is the only one who stands by the present Prince; the others all show him enmity." It is just such a course of conduct that will bring upon the members of the Carnatic family the displeasure of the Government. If representations have been made to the Government, there is reason to believe that on Captain Tyrrell will devolve the not very pleasing duty of making peace at Shady Mahal between the recalcitrant members of the Carnatic family.—*Madras Standard.*

ENGINE-DRIVERS.—We hear that Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to the London Board of Directors of the East Indian Railway Company, has selected twenty drivers from the Midland Counties Railway and an equal number from the North-Western Railway under a convenant for twelve months, and a return second-class passage by the P. & O. Company's steamer, on a salary of two hundred rupees per mensem, commencing from the day of departure from London. The last mail steamer brought out thirty drivers and the incoming mail steamer is expected to bring out the remaining batch, viz: ten more. The first batch came by the Overland route, and some of them were on arrival at Allahabad posted there. Two of them were seen on last Thursday evening wandering about on the Howrah platform enquiring of the passengers for the way leading to the Railway Locomotive Barracks. They complained very bitterly of the treatment they had received on arrival, alleging that they were told in London that they would find good accommodations on arrival in India in the Company's Barracks, and were induced to come out on account of the famine, but on arrival found no furniture in their quarters, and were obliged to purchase them from the market. Not knowing the language of the country nor the situation of the several markets, they found great difficulty in making purchases, until some of the servants of the Company took the trouble to put them in the way. They declare that the Company will never again get another man from the Midland Railway to come out and serve them. One of the station staff, however, sent a kalasee with them to point out the barracks. It was clearly some one's duty to have provided some assistance to these men who were perfect strangers in India, not even knowing the market places.—*Indian Daily News.*

A CIVIL PRISONER RELEASED.—On Tuesday last a Mr. C. N. Stephen applied to Mr. Prinsep, the Judge of the Hooghly Court, to be released from the custody of one of his bailiffs, who had arrested him the evening previous at the Howrah terminus of the E. I. Railway Company upon a warrant issued by the Judge. The ground upon which the application was made was that he (Stephen) could not be arrested, as he was protected by a subpœna under which he had on that day attended to give evidence in a suit before the First Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court. After he had given his evidence, he was proceeding to Chandernagore where he lived, and was arrested on the railway platform at Howrah. The warrant was issued upon a copy of judgment obtained against him in the Calcutta Small Cause Court by the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited. Mr. C. R. Shircore, the pleader of the Company, was called upon to show cause why Stephen should not be released under the circumstance. Mr. Shircore contended that the defendant could not ask the Court to release him, on the ground that he was protected by a subpœna. In the first place, defendant was not bound to attend upon a subpœna which was served upon him in a French territory; in the next, the Small Cause Court was not a Court in the Mofussil, and in no way subordinate to or within the jurisdiction of the Hooghly Court; and, thirdly, that as the defendant was arrested after he had given evidence, there was no contempt of Court. A prisoner was released upon a warrant issued by the Court where he was obliged to attend upon a subpœna. His arrest, under the circumstance, was a contempt of Court, and only on that ground was he entitled to his discharge. The Judge was of a very different opinion. Whether the defendant was or was not bound to attend upon the subpœna, was beside the question, so long as it was a process issued by a competent Court, and he had attended in deference to it. Whether the Court he had to attend was within the jurisdiction of the Court which had issued the warrant had nothing to do with the question before him. The writ was issued upon a judgment of the same Court, where he had attended to give evidence, and he could not, under the circumstance, be arrested on his way home from that Court. The defendant was ordered to be released.—*Englishman.*

A CLAIMANT.—A suit is now pending before Mr. Justice Pontifex, in which one Mr. Lee, now a resident in England, lays claim to certain landed property situate in Calcutta, valued at Rs. 30,000. It appeared that one Mrs. Sarah or Sally Murray, a Portuguese female, died in Calcutta some years ago, and she bequeathed the property to the only surviving son of a Mr. Lee, under whose protection she had been living in Calcutta for a great number of years, and who died many years before the testatrix. Young Lee, the legatee, had left Calcutta upwards of thirty years ago for America, and Mrs. Murray had not heard from him during her lifetime. She willed the whole of the property to him, appointing Messrs. DeSilva, Valeski, and D'Cruz her executors. D'Cruz took no part in the administration of the estate. Valeski died soon after, and the charge of the estate entirely devolved upon DeSilva, who enjoyed the rents for many years. A portion of the property was leased by DeSilva to one Mr. T. H. Lloyd, who, after the expiration of his lease, kept possession of the property, and disputed DeSilva's rights to it. The latter not having the means of contesting his right in a law suit, Lloyd continued in peaceable possession for many years, receiving the rent from a native, to whom he had leased the property. Mr. Lloyd some two years ago lost his life by falling overboard from a steamer in which he was proceeding to China. The native, when applied to, refused either to give up the property or pay rent to the representatives of Mr. Lloyd, and he continued in possession up to a few months ago when the claimant, through his attorney, succeeded in getting the whole of the property made over to the Receiver, no cause having been shown against the application, either by DeSilva or the representatives of the deceased Lloyd. When this suit was first instituted, it was heard by Mr. Justice Phear, who refused to make any order, on the ground that his lordship was not quite satisfied with the authority under which Mr. Goodall, the claimant's attorney, was acting. If the claimant thought the learned Judge was desirous of getting possession of such valuable property, he ought to have been here to prosecute his suit. Some time after, however, the suit was revived, and came before Mr. Justice Markby, and his lordship ordered the property to be made over to the Receiver, and in the meantime the claimant to be examined upon a commission in England. The commission has now returned, and the matter was before Mr Justice Pontifex the other day, and his lordship adjourned the hearing for a month before passing any final order. If the identity of the claimant from the evidence taken by commission in England is fully established, the estate would be made over to his attorney, who holds a power from the claimant, authorising him to sell the property and to remit the proceeds of the sale to England. Mr. Goodall stated in his affidavit that he had met the claimant in England some years ago, and that the latter had been introduced to him by a gentleman who was for many years in India.—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BUDGET.

(*Times*, April 17.)

A SURPLUS of six millions is something unparalleled in the history of English finance, and it may well be asked with surprise, "How can it be?" The answer is at least easy. According to the sober method which was pursued up to yesterday, the Surplus would have been estimated at just four millions. The expenditure of the coming year, exclusive of those supplementary estimates which will be required, however much we may struggle against them, amounts to a total of 72,503,000*l*. The income of the last twelve months, exclusive of the windfall of 800,000*l*. which fell in from the repayment of the Telegraph Loan, was 76,535,667*l*. The difference between these two sums—almost exactly four millions—forms the Surplus that was anticipated as likely to accrue, taking the income of the last year as the income to be expected in the current twelvemonth. It may happen that the Revenue of the new year will turn out better than that of the past; but it has been the practice of Chancellors of the Exchequer not to discount their hopes of the future, knowing that if the receipts turned out more than were estimated, the overplus would simply go to create a larger fund for the redemption of debt. Sir Stafford Northcote has resolved to give his sanction to a new procedure. He adopts the suggestion of the permanent officers of the Revenue departments that the national income will grow in the present twelvemonth as it has grown in recent years. Elasticity is to be included in the calculations of the future. This principle once sanctioned, the Revenue of the year 1874-5 is estimated at 77,995,000*l*.; instead of 76,535,667*l*. and the Surplus becomes at once five millions and a half. But this is not all. The Auditor-General has called the attention of the Treasury to another point, hitherto disregarded. It is well known that large sums are lent, and continue to be lent, by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners in aid of local public works, and are repaid by instalments spreading over thirty years or other periods. The practice has been to keep these payments and receipts out of the annual accounts, but the Auditor-General suggests that so much of the repayments as represents interest should be treated as income and carried into the Revenue of the year. The suggestion is technically correct, and, Sir Stafford Northcote accepting it, another half-million is added to the Surplus, which reaches the fabulous sum of six millions.

Six millions to give away, and the privilege of giving it gratuitously lost! Was there ever such an opportunity so cruelly wasted? Sir Stafford Northcote did his work with excellent propriety; he made his speech, perhaps, a little unnecessarily long in his desire to indicate his views on every subject that could be deemed within the compass of his consideration; but what would not Mr. Gladstone have made of it if, instead of being absent in his tent, he had filled his familiar place on the Treasury Bench, and had come forward to distribute such a Surplus himself? How he would have revelled in the task! With what enjoyment he would have led his hearers up to the grand revelation, and then scattered his blessings around! The thought must have occurred to many of his supporters—why did he not, having resolved to make finance the basis of his appeal to the country, wait until he could have dissolved amid the glories of realized promises, instead of relying on uncertain estimates with a dubious background of unknown adjustments? How different might have been the composition of the House of Commons elected after such a Budget from that of the House of Commons elected upon the Greenwich Address! It is, however, useless to dwell upon the past. Sir Stafford Northcote has the distribution of six millions, which might have been a source of renewed popularity to Mr. Gladstone, and what does Sir Stafford Northcote propose to do with this amazing sum? The Sugar Duties go. So much was understood. A penny is taken off the Income-Tax, without prejudice to the question as to what is to be done with this pillar of our system next year. These remissions will absorb three millions and a half of the Surplus, the whole effect of the reduction of the Income-Tax not being felt in the current twelve-month. A subsidy of a million will be allotted in relief of local taxation by a grant of 4s. per week per head in aid of the cost of maintaining pauper lunatics, by the increase of the County Police grant from one-fourth to one half, and by an addition to the contribution already made in aid of Rates on Government buildings, the whole subsidy being again without prejudice to what may be suggested next year, when a permanent local organization and settlement of local revenues may be submitted to Parliament by the Ministry. It is proposed to repeal the Tax on Horses and the Horsedealers' Duty, an operation which will cost half a million more; and in this way the sum of five millions in round numbers will be appropriated. Half the remaining million is to be absorbed in redemption of Debt by the conversion into Terminable Annuities of some 7,000,000*l*. in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners on account of the Post Office Savings Banks, and the rest Sir Stafford Northcote proposes to retain as a balance with which to meet unforeseen contingencies.

The appropriation of the Surplus corresponds very closely to what had been generally expected, except the abolition of the Duties on Horses, which had not been anticipated, and the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be almost universally approved, though perhaps, without exciting much enthusiasm. Nobody will be overjoyed, and nobody will be disappointed, except, perhaps, the Brewers. With this one exception, there will be no discontent, especially as the Chancellor of the Exchequer held out hopes to everybody that some day he would do more for them. He already charges next year with half a million left over from the current twelvemonth—viz, 240,000*l*. on account of the pauper lunatics and 300,000*l*. on account of the Income Tax; but he evidently looks forward to another surplus, which shall not only enable him to meet these charges, but to do many other things he can now only hint at. Sir Stafford's present performances did, indeed, fall somewhat short of his principles. This was in nothing more apparent than in his treatment of the debt. Those who heard his argument on this point expected a real step was about to be taken to redeem the permanent burden of the nation, but Sir Stafford Northcote is really doing less than his predecessors. According to the method hitherto adopted, the sum of £1,460,000, now taken into account as the increment of revenue, would have been omitted from the estimates, and have been left to be applied, when realized as a surplus, in redemption of debt. So also the half million repaid as interest on advances would have been carried to the capital account of the nation in increasing the balances at the bank; but Sir Stafford Northcote's noble exordium on the moral effect—"far beyond the mere investment of money"—of making provision in a time of prosperity for the payment of debt ended in the appropriation and distribution as surplus revenue of that growing excess which his predecessors have always retained. However, it is something to have right principles even if we do not quite act up to them, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, perhaps, did all he could. Something too much, it must also be admitted, was said of the authority of the permanent revenue officers in preparing the estimates of coming income. If they supply the Chancellor of the Exchequer with information, it is his duty to take nothing from them without examining it so as to make it his own. Sir Stafford Northcote took upon himself last night full responsibility for all the Estimates he laid before the Committee, yet the effect produced was such that if these Estimates are falsified by the result, his informants, and not he, will be blamed.

One danger, which we may freely confess we ap-

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prehended, was almost entirely avoided by Sir Stafford Northcote. It was evident the Ministry could not help doing something to relieve Local Taxation, and yet what could they do that would not be mischievous? If the time had permitted the development of a plan of local re-organization, certain items of Imperial taxation might have been transfered to local bodies in aid of the charges upon them, but, as Sir Stafford Northcote admitted, nothing of the kind can be attempted until next year. The alternative was to assume as Imperial charges some of expenses of the local government; but this involved the danger of intrusting to local bodies the administration of funds provided at the cost of the Exchequer. It is quite true, as Sir Stafford Northcote argued, that Local Boards, such as the Visiting Justices, do now administer funds provided by other Boards, such as Guardians of the Poor, to whom they are not directly responsible; but Visiting Justices are substantial ratepayers in the country themselves, and, as was proved in the well-known instance of that admirable county member who lost his seat because he was erroneously supposed to have been extravagant as a Visiting Justice, they are very substantially under the influence of their neighbours. But it must be admitted that the present proposals of Sir Stafford Northcote avoid the danger that we feared. In offering to make a fixed allowance of 4s. per head per week towards the expense of Pauper Lunatics he does not relax the motives of Justices to pursue economy, and the only point to be watched is a possibly growing tendency on the part of Guardians to shift paupers whose intellects are not of the brightest, but who have not hitherto been classed as Lunatics, from their own workhouses to County Asylums. The second boon to local taxpayers, in the alteration of the charge of the County Police borne by the Imperial Exchequer from a quarter to a half, will leave the guarantees of economy quite unimpaired. As provisional arrangements, the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer may be accepted without reserve, and if the general scheme of next year be found in any degree faulty, it will not be from any want of intelligence in Sir Stafford Northcote as to the errors to be avoided. Nothing was more apparent throughout his speech than the candour with which he acknowledged the force of all the arguments that could be adduced on all sides upon any question. He did not evade any difficulty on any subject, but gave each the benefit of a fair examination and of a thorough statement. There was yet another thing from which he did not shrink. In referring to Mr. Gladstone's anticipations of the Surplus in January he did not stint his expressions of respect for Mr. Gladstone's genius and authority, but spoke of the late Prime Minister with all the warmth and admiration that might be expected from the memory of their former relations.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Sir William Fergusson has addressed the following letter to the *Lancet* as to the examination and verification of the body of Dr. Livingstone :—

"Within the last few months many have hesitated to believe that Livingstone was dead. Above all, it seemed beyond ordinary probability that his remains would have been brought from Central Africa to the heart of London. That a body was on its way from this all but mythical region could hardly be doubted after the examination at Zanzibar of the remains; but many were sceptical as to the dead frame being that of Livingstone. Happily, it was borne in mind by many old friends, that he had one condition of body which would mark the identification of his remains even if years and years had elapsed. If it should be proved on anatomical examination, the remains of an old ununited fracture in his left humerus (arm bone) could be recognized, all doubt on the subject would be settled at once and for ever. It has fallen to my lot to have the honour of being selected to make the crucial examination to this end, and I have accordingly performed that duty. From what I have seen I am much impressed with the ingenious manner in which those who have contrived to secure that the body should be carried through the long distance from where Livingstone died until it could reach a place where transit was comparatively easy accomplished their task. The lower limbs were so severed from the trunk that the length of the bulk of the package was reduced to a little over 4ft. The soft tissues seem to have been removed to a great extent from the bones, and these latter were so disposed that by doubling and otherwise the shortening was accomplished. The abdominal viscera were absent, and so were those of the chest, including, of course, heart and lungs. There had been made a large opening in front of the abdomen, and through that the native operators had ingeniously contrived to remove the contents of the chest as well as of the abdomen. The skin over chest, sternum, and ribs had been untouched. Before these points were clearly ascertained, some coarse tapes had to be loosened, which set free some rough linen material—a striped coloured bit of cotton cloth, such as might have been an attractive material for the natives among whom Livingstone travelled—a coarse cotton shirt, which doubtless belonged to the traveller's scanty wardrobe, and in particular a large portion of the bark of a tree, which had formed the principal part of the package—the case thereof, no doubt. The skin of the trunk, from the pelvis to the crown of the head, had been untouched. Everywhere was that shrivelling which might have been expected after salting, baking in the sun, and eleven months of time. The features of the face could not be recognized. The hair on the scalp was plentiful, and much longer than he wore it when last in England. A moustache could not be recognized, but whiskers were in abundance. The forehead was in shape such as we are familiar with from memory, and from the pictures and busts now extant. The circumference of the cranium, from the occiput to the brow, was 23¾ in., which was recognized by some present to be in accordance with such measurements when alive. In particular the arms attracted attention. They lay as if placed in ordinary fashion, each down by the side. The skin and tissues under were on each side shrunk almost to skeleton bulk, and at a glance to practised eyes—there were five, I may say six, professional men present—the state of the left arm was such as to convince every one present who had examined it during life that the limb was Livingstone's. Exactly in the region of the attachment of the deltoid to the humerus there were the indications of an oblique fracture. On moving the arm there were the indications of the ununited fracture. A closer investigation and dissection displayed the false joint which had long ago been so well recognized by those who had examined the arm in former days. The Rev. Dr. Moffat, and in particular Dr. Kirk, late of Zanzibar, and Dr. Loudon, of Hamilton, in Scotland, at once recognized the condition. Having myself been consulted regarding the state of the limb when Livingstone was last in London, I was convinced that the remains of the great traveller lay before us. Thousands of heads with a like large circumference might have been under similar scrutiny; the skeletons of hundreds of thousands might have been so; the humerus in each might have been perfect; if one or both had been broken during life it would have united again in such a manner that a tyro could easily have detected the peculiarity. The condition of ununited fracture in this locality is exceedingly rare. I say this from my personal professional experience, and that such a specimen should have turned up in London from the centre of Africa, excepting in the body of Dr. Livingstone, where it was known by competent authorities to have existed, is beyond human credibility. It must not be supposed by those who are not professionally acquainted with this kind of lesion—which often causes so much interest to the practical surgeon—that a fracture and new joint of the kind now referred to could have been of recent date or made for a purpose. There were in reality all the indications which the experienced pathologist recognizes as infallible, such as the attenuated condition of the two great fragments (common under such circumstances), and the semblance of a new joint, but actually there was a small fragment detached from the others, which bore out Livingstone's own view that the bones had been "crunched into splinters." Having had ample opportunity of examining the arm during life, and conversing with Livingstone on the subject, and being one of those who entertained hopes that the last reports of Livingstone's death might, like others, prove false, I approached the examination with an anxious feeling, regarding this great and most peculiar crucial test. The first glance at the left arm set my mind at rest, and that, with the further examination, made me as positive as to the identity of these remains as that there has been among us in modern times one of the greatest men of the human race—David Livingstone."

The remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived at Southampton on Wednesday in the Malwa. The steamer was expected to reach England on Monday, but was detained by bad weather. As soon as she was seen off Hurst Castle a steam-tug went out to meet her, with Admiral Hall, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Oswell Livingstone, Mr. Webb, and the Rev. Horace Waller on board. When the party boarded the Malwa the first person seen was Jacob Wainright, the faithful attendant of Dr. Livingstone. He recognized Mr. Stanley at once, and taking off his cap saluted that gentleman, and then grasped him warmly by the hand. He was questioned very closely by Mr. Stanley, to whom he gave an interesting account of Livingstone's journey and death, and the subsequent journey to the coast. Dr. Price, who educated Jacob in Bombay, met and recognized him on board. Mr. Thomas Livingstone was on board, having come from Egypt, and joined the ship at Aden. The coffin containing the body of the great traveller lay in the mail-room covered with the flag of the ship's company, while Lascars stood around holding the Union Jack. Owing to the Malwa being short of coal she went, contrary to expectation, direct into the docks, but it was determined nevertheless to carry out the programme originally agreed upon. The coffin was transferred from the Malwa in the dock, and placed on board another steamer, the Queen. As it was hoisted up, enshrouded by the Union Jack, every one on board uncovered. The Queen then proceeded to the Royal Pier, where the body was taken on shore, placed in a hearse, and conveyed to the railway station, escorted by a procession containing representatives of the public bodies in the town, clergymen and ministers of various denominations, members of the Geographical Society, members of Parliament, &c. As the procession moved through the streets, minute guns were fired from the Platform Battery, the bells of the various churches rang muffled peals, and the band of the 1st Hants Volunteer Engineers played the Dead March in "Saul." The whole route, which took in the High-street and several main thoroughfares, and was a full mile in length, was lined with people, every balcony crowded, and almost every window occupied, save where the blinds were drawn down. Nearly all the shops were closed. At the station, a special train was ready, and the remains arrived at Waterloo Station shortly after three o'clock. The body was conveyed to the rooms of the Royal Geographical Society in Savile row, where an examination was made by Sir William Fergusson, in the presence of Dr. Kirk, Dr. Loudon, of Hamilton, a former friend and professional attendant; the Rev. Dr. Moffat, the Rev. Horace Waller, and Mr. F. Webb, of Newstead Abbey. The remains were much decomposed, but the condition of the left arm bone, in which there had been an ununited fracture, the result of the bite of a lion over thirty years ago, was so clear that the identity of the body was placed beyond doubt. The funeral is to take place in Westminster Abbey on Saturday. The spot selected for the grave is in the central line of the nave, exactly half-way between the western door and the choir. Dr. Livingstone's family, it appears, are left in actual distress through his death, and a public subscription on their behalf is proposed by Baroness Burdett-Coutts, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Bartle Frere, and others. Money may be paid to Messrs. Ransome, Bouverie, and Co., and the London and Westminster Bank, to the credit of the "Livingstone Testimonial Fund." At Edinburgh a public meeting has been held, at which it was resolved to erect a statue to Dr. Livingstone, after the design of Mrs. D. O. Hill, which was favourably noticed in the Academy last year.

LIVINGSTONE'S LAST DAYS.

The following letter from Mr. Holmwood, of H. M. Consulate at Zanzibar, giving an interesting account of the last days of Livingstone, has been read at the Royal Geographical Society :—

"Majwara's Account of the Last Days of Dr. Livingstone. By F. Holmwood, H.B.M. Consulate, Zanzibar.

"Zanzibar, March 12th, 1874.

"My dear Sir Bartle—No doubt you will hear from several interested in Dr. Livingstone; but, as I do not feel sure that any one has thoroughly examined the men who came down with his remains, I briefly summarise what I have been able to glean from a careful cross-examination of Majwara, who was always at his side during his last days, and Susi, as well as the Nassick boys, have generally confirmed what he says. I enclose a small sketch map, merely giving my idea of the locality, and have added a dotted line to show his route during this last journey of his life.

"The party sent by Stanley left Unyanyembe with the Doctor about the end of August, 1872, and marched straight to the south of Lake Tanganyika, through Ufipa, crossing the Rungwa River, where they met with natural springs of boiling water, bubbling up high above the ground. On reaching the Chambezi, or Kambezi, River, they crossed it about a week's journey from Lake Bemba, also crossing a large feeder; but, by Susi's advice, Livingstone again turned northward, and recrossed the Kambezi, or Luapula, as he then called it, just before it entered the lake.

"He could not, however, keep close to the north shore of Lake Bemba, owing to the numerous creeks and streams, which were hidden in forests of high grass and rushes. After making a detour, he again struck the lake at a village, where he got canoes across to an island in the centre, called Matipa. Here the shores on either hand were not visible, and the Doctor was put to great straits by the natives declining to let him use their canoes to cross to the opposite shore. He therefore seized seven canoes by force, and when the natives made a show of resistance, he fired his pistol over their heads, after which they ceased to obstruct him. Crossing the lake diagonally, he arrived in a long valley, and, the rains having now set in fully, the caravan had to wade, rather than walk, constantly crossing blind streams, and, in fact, owing to the high rushes and grass, hardly being able to distinguish at times the land, or rather what was generally dry land, from the lake.

"Dr. Livingstone had been weak and ailing since leaving Unyanyembe, and when passing through the country of Ukabende, at the south-west of the lake, he told Majwara (the boy given him by Stanley, who is now in my service) that he felt unable to go on with his work, but should try and cross the hills to Katanga [Katanda ?] and there rest, endeavouring to buy ivory, which in all this country is very cheap (three yards of merikani buying a slave or a tusk), and returning to Ujiji through Manyuema to recruit and reorganise.

"But as he approached the northern part of Bisa (a very large country), arriving in the Province of Ulala he first had to take to riding a donkey, and then suffer himself to be carried on a kitanda (native bedstead) which at first went much against the grain.

"During this time he never allowed the boy Majwara to leave him, and he then told that faithful and honest fellow that he should never cross the high hills to Katanda.

"He called for Susi, and asked how far it was to the Luapula, and, on his answering 'three days,' remarked, 'he should never see his river again.'

"On arriving at Ilala, the capital of the district, where Kitambo the sultan lived, the party were refused permission to stay, and they carried Livingstone three hours' march back towards Kabende. Here they erected for him a rude hut and fence, and he would not allow any to approach him for the remaining days of his life except Majwara and Susi, except that every morning they were all desired to come to the door and say 'good morning.'

"During these few days he was in great pain, and could keep nothing, even for a moment, on his stomach. He lost his sight so far as hardly to be able to distinguish when a light was kindled, and gradually sank during the night of the 4th May, 1873.

"Only Majwara was present when he died, and he is unable to say when he ceased to breathe.

"Susi, hearing that he was dead, told Jacob Wainwright to make a note in the doctor's diary of the things found by him. Wainwright was not quite certain as to the day of the month, and as Susi told him the doctor had last written the day before, and he found this entry to be dated 27th April, he wrote 28th April; but on comparing his own diary on arrival at Unyanyembe, he found it to be the 4th of May; and this is confirmed by Majwara, who says Livingstone was unable to write for the last four or five days of his life. I fancy the spot where Livingstone died is about 11·25 deg. S and 27 deg. E.; but, of course, the whole of this is subject to correction, and, although I have spent many hours in finding it all out, the Doctor's diary may show it to be very imperfect.

"I fear you will find this a very unconnected narration, but my apology must be that the Consul-General is not well, and the other Assistant absent on duty, and there is much work for me to do. Mr. Arthur Laing has been entrusted with the charge of the remains and diaries, which latter he has been instructed to hand to Lord Derby.

"Trusting that you are in the enjoyment of good health, and with great respect—Believe me, dear Sir Bartle, your most obedient servant,

"FREDERICK HOLMWOOD.

"To the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, K. C B. G.C.S.I, &c., &c, President of the Royal Geographical Society."

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TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE AT DUKINFIELD.

LOSS OF FIFTY-ONE LIVES.

On the 14th April a terrible explosion occurred at the Astley deep pit, Dukinfield, Aston-under-Lyne, worked by the Kirk Coal Company. This pit is the second deepest in England. Some datallers were spragging the defective roof of an arch tunnel, which served as a main air road to the northern workings, when a large slip of earth occurred. A great quantity of gas was given off at the moment, and exploded with fearful force on the lamps of the datallers. The tunnel was blocked up several yards, and the blast of the explosion swept like a whirlwind down the workings. Only one of the datallers escaped uninjured; the others were seriously scorched, and the engineer was dragged out dead. Thirteen of those further in the workings escaped immediately along a return air way, all others on that side were imprisoned till the morning; bands of explorers worked during the night. In the morning a number was brought out alive, but 30 dead bodies have been found, and it is feared there may be more. Two of the injured have been removed to the infirmary, where one died. Most of the injured are terribly burned.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANCHESTER, WEDNESDAY.

The Astley deep pit near Dukinfield, in this neighbourhood, has been the scene of a fearful calamity. Last night a fall of the roof disengaged a large accumulation of gas, which, on coming in contact with the naked lights used by the miners, exploded, killing about fifty men and boys, and injuring many others. The Astley mine is well known throughout England as being, with the single exception of the Rosebridge Colliery at Wigan, the deepest in the country, the downcast shaft being 2,151 feet deep, and the working extending north and south for 1,000 yards respectively. The pit gives employment usually to four hundred men and boys, working alternately on the night and day shifts. On Tuesday afternoon the night shift men began to go into the pit at three o'clock, and it is believed that about 150 men were in the workings when the disaster occurred. The exact spot where the accident happened is known as the Engine Brow, where a gang of six or seven men were employed in repairing the roof, which had suffered from fire some time ago. The service was not considered one of special danger, inasmuch as all traces of the whole mishap had disappeared; but between eight and nine o'clock last night, as the workmen proceeded, they discovered that a part of the roof was getting loosened, and before they could escape, a large fall took place. No extensive slip of this kind can happen in any coal mine without a quantity of gas liberated sufficient to overcharge the best possible system of ventilation, and the gas given off in the present instance appears to have been of an exceedingly large volume. It had scarcely spread or mixed with the air of the mine when an explosion took place. The men, who had become conscious of its presence, had barely time to run a few yards towards the bottom of the shaft when they were suddenly impelled on their way by the terrific force of the explosion, and those nearest the actual seat of the disaster were thus singularly enough saved from its danger. The shaft descends at a gradient of about nine inches to the foot. In the Engine Brow there were between fifty and sixty men working, and by the fall of the roof and the explosion they were imprisoned, the passage to the mouth of the pit being blocked up. All was darkness, and the men found themselves in a position of utter helplessness. The colliers in the other parts of the pit, alarmed at the explosion, rushed to the only means of escape that presented itself to the terror-stricken multitude—the shaft. They knew the meaning of the report, and they judged that something dreadful had happened. Ninety-one men and boys were safely brought to the pit mouth. Before midnight two others were landed, one of whom was a poor fellow, who presented a shocking spectacle. He was so burnt and scorched that the skin was falling from his body. His intense sufferings were eedily ended by death. A miner, named Carr, was also brought to the Ashton Infirmary, where every attention was paid to him. Two others were snatched rom the jaws of death at the same time. Mr. James Hilton, the manager, descended the pit immediately after the explosion, accompanied by a number of volunteers ready to risk their lives in the hope of saving any of the poor imprisoned miners. Of the sixty men and boys whose retreat was soon rendered more hopeless than before by the outbreak of a fire at the stables near the mouth of the Engine Brow Tunnel, a few groped their passage through the return airway, and were ultimately brought to bank entirely uninjured. Three of them were brothers named Crosby. They arrived at the top about half-past nine, and it is supposed that when the explosion occurred they were in the immediate neighbourhood of the return airway. Fortunately the shafting was not damaged in the least, so that there was no delay in rendering all the assistance that could be afforded under the circumstances. When a disaster of this kind occurs, those on the spot find enough work on their hands without devoting themselves to spreading the evil tidings, and it was some hours after the explosion took place before it was known in the villages near. But when the news got wing it flew with speed, and brought an anxious crowd to the pit head which soon presented the sad sight too familiar to dwellers in some of our colliery districts.

An eye-witness says: "Now and then a disconsolate mother with her baby at her breast might be heard exclaiming in piteous accents, with tears rolling down her cheeks, 'Oh, my poor lad! Oh, my poor lad!' and it was impossible for any one to afford her the slightest ray of comfort, the general belief being that not one of those imprisoned in the workings would see light of day alive. With daybreak there was a stream of people, many of them, judging by their tears, relatives of the men in the pit, wending their way to the scene of the catastrophe; for it was not expected on the previous night that any of the bodies would be recovered before morning. All through the dismal night the cages were descending the shaft, either with relays of volunteers or with tubs of bricks and mortar and bratticing to do the work necessary before the men could be reached. The tubs which came up were either filled with exhausted workers or black slimy dirt, and the invariable answer of the wearied toilers was that nothing could be known except that as they moved the fallen *debris* more was falling further inwards and the flames extending. Then it was stated that the body of the engineer, Mr. Hartshorn, had been found, but would not be brought up for several hours. At 3-15 a.m. Mr. Hilton, the manager, who had been in the pit with a slight intermission, ever since the explosion, came to the surface and held a conversation in the engine-house with the manager of the Lordsfield Colliery, and others. He had no hope to hold out, and the painful state of his feelings was visible in his countenance to every one. He was evidently of the same mind as one of the men who had been conspicuously active at an early stage, and who said, 'It's a thousand to nothing that no one will come up alive.'

"At five o'clock the exploring party re-ascended the shaft, and reported that they had discovered some of the men alive in the cannel tunnel, but they had not been to rescue them, as their means of egress were cut off by the mass of *debris*. Subsequently eight men were got out alive in this part of the workings; and as the exploring party proceeded in their search they found that in all forty-eight men and boys had been killed by the explosion, and a great many injured. Most of the injured were removed to Ashton Infirmary. Though the explorers reported at nine o'clock this morning that they believed they had discovered the bodies of all the missing men, it was found impossible, owing to the roads being blocked, for them to be got out for some time. About one o'clock in the afternoon the ways were so far cleared as to enable the bodies to be brought to the bottom of the shaft,' and then they were raised to the surface as speedily as possible, the arrival of each blackened and disfigured corpse being marked by harrowing scenes among the relatives of the deceased as they recognised father, husband, or son in the dead. A hayshed in the pit-yard served the purposes of a mortuary, and in it the corpses were laid out in dismal rows. By four o'clock forty-three of the dead had been brought out, and it was known that five others remained in the pit, but as the fire was raging in a part of the workings, the Governors' Inspectors recommended that no attempt should be made to bring out those bodies until the fire was subdued. The injured number sixteen, of whom three died after removal to the infirmary, making the total number of deaths fifty-one.—*The Empire.*

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the, Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.
LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

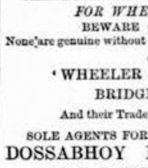
NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.
C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of
ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.
One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*
The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.
The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and on the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly: meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.
The MARKERS can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.
C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and wit Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.
Orders immediately attended to.
N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND
THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE
EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the
GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.
All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.
FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—
'WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co.,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN."
And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.
SUB-AGENTS.
Poona.......... Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat .... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households.".

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.
'The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

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FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."
"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."
"It is well considered with reference to its aims and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.
The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,
47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.
C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS
THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.
Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.
Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.
In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,
Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips Chalks, and
EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.
BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.
Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.
The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.
The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.
For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).
Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp. Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.
PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
Were are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—
1.—The newest and most elegant designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.
2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.
C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of HARRISON BROS.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	*FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
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